The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4881. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Turkey Declines the Proposition of the Great Powers.

The Sultan Says He Can Easily Suppress the Candian Revolt.

Great Victories Claimed by the Turks.

Opposition to Napoleon's New Army Bill.

More Fenian Prisoners Convicted of Treason.

Damage to One of the Atlantic Cables by an Iceberg.

Suspension of Signals Over the New Wire.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey Declines the Proposition of the Great Powers, and Says She Can Easily Suppress the Candian Revolt.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18—Evening.

Dispatches have been received here from Constantinople which state that the Sublime Porte has replied to the proposition of the great Powers of Europe relative to the cession of Candia to the Greek Government. He assures the Powers of his ability to suppress the existing rebellion, and firmly declines to cede the island to any foreign State.

Victories Claimed for the Turks.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18—Noon.

The Turks claim great victories over the Cretans in recent battles.

FRANCE.

Dissatisfaction with the Emperor's New Army Bill.

PARIS, Saturday, May 18.

The French Corps Legislatif are opposed to the Army Bill proposed by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

More Fenians Convicted.

DUBLIN, Saturday, May 18—Noon.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners, FLOOD, DUFFY and CODY, was finished last evening. As in the cases of BURKE and DORAN, they were found guilty. Their sentence will probably be pronounced to-day.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

One of the Atlantic Cables Injured by an Iceberg.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 18.

To the Agent of the New-York Associated Press:

DEAR SIR: I have this afternoon received a telegram from Mr. J. C. DEANE, Secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, containing the annexed copy of a letter which appears in the London papers of this morning, which I send you for the information of the Press.

Yours very truly,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

To the Editor of the London Times:

The uninterrupted state of telegraphic communication with America is evinced by the fact that in the course of yesterday ninety messages passed, yielding £2,591 7s.

In order however, to mitigate, as far as possible, the effect of vague and exaggerated rumors, I feel it my duty, as Chairman of this Company, to ask you to place the public in possession of the following facts, viz:

On the 5th inst. it was reported that on the 4th, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., a large iceberg grounded off the harbor of Heart's Content, Newfoundland, about one and a half miles northwest of Northern Point, and two hundred yards east of the 1866 Cable, in about sixteen fathoms of water. No danger with the present wind. On the 8th inst. it was reported that the iceberg had disappeared, but in passing over the Cable of 1866, it seems, however, that some damage must have been done, for the signals through that cable became imperfect and have now ceased.

The cable of 1865, however, is unimpaired, and there is no reason to doubt that the injury to the cable of 1866 will be repaired without delay, or any considerable expense.

I need only add that the capacity of the cable of 1865 exceeds the requirements of the business, great as it is, between this country and America. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. STEWART,
Chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

No. 26 OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, May 17, 1867.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18—Noon.

The money market is firmer and consols have advanced to 92¼ for money.

American Securities opened as follows:

Erie Shares	41¾
Five-twenty Bonds	76
Illinois Central Railway shares	76
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 18.

United States Five-twenties close here this evening at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18—2 P. M.

The Money market is firmer, and Consols have advanced to 92¼ for money.

American Securities are buoyant, and a general advance in prices has taken place since the opening. The following are the ruling figures at this hour:

Erie Railway shares	42¾
Illinois Central Railway shares	76¾
U. S. Five-twenties	72¾

LONDON, Saturday, May 18—Evening.

The Money market is quiet and steady. Consols closed at 92¼ for money.

American Securities close at the following figures:

Erie shares	42¾
Illinois Central shares	76¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 18—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens quiet, with a moderate [illegible] sale of [illegible] bales. Prices are firm at 11¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 11¾d. for Middling Orleans.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet. Corn has further declined, and is now quoted at 41s. ₱ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat is 13s. 9d. for Milwaukee Red No. 1, 14s. 6d. for White California.

Oats, 3s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Pers, 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firmer and prices are higher. Pork is buoyant and is quoted at 78s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Beef has advanced to 127s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Bacon, 39s. for Cumberland Cut. Cheese, 67s. ₱ cwt. for fine American.

PRODUCE—The market for American and other produce both here and at London is quiet, and prices are generally without material alteration. Ashes, however, have declined to 33s. ₱ cwt.

Tallow, 43s. 9d. Sugar, 24s. 3d. for No. 12, Dutch standard. Resin, 1s. for common Wilmington, and 13s. for fine.

Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for standard white.

Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d.

Clover Seed, 57s. for American Red.

Oils are quiet at £39 10s. for Linseed; $131 for Sperm, and £59 for Whale.

Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. for Oblong, for feeding; Calcutta Linseed, 65s.

Pig Iron 53s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18—2 P. M.

The Sugar market is dull and prices have declined; No. 12 Dutch Standard is now quoted at 24s. There is no quotable change in other markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 18—2 P. M.

The Provision market is firmer. Pork has advanced 1s. since the opening, and is now quoted at 79s. 6d. ₱ bbl. of 200 lbs. for prime Eastern Mess.

The Cotton market is quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 18—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market has been quiet and steady, and prices closed at the opening rates, viz.: 11¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 11¾d. for Middling Orleans. The day's sales have exceeded the estimate made at the opening, aggregating fully 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and unchanged. Corn, 41s. Wheat, 13s. 9d. for Western Red, and 14s. 6d. for California White.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed at 79s. ₱ bbl. Lard, 51s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The market for American Produce, both here and at London, is quiet, and prices are without material alteration.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 18—Evening.

Petroleum is dull, and has declined to 42½ francs ₱ bbl. for Pennsylvania white.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

FLORENCE, Saturday, May 18.

A dispatch has been received here stating that the United States frigate *Colorado*, with her tender, the *Frolic*, has arrived at Messina, Italy.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, May 18—Evening.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. THOMPSON, from New-York May 1, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

The Inman steamship *City of Cork*, Capt. BRIDGEMAN, from New-York May 2, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer the *Queen*, Capt. GROGAN, which left New-York May 4, arrived at this port to-day on the way to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MAY 7.

The *Hecate* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing papers to Wednesday, 7th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Suffrage Demonstration in Hyde Park—Everything Quiet.

From the London Times, May 7.

This great meeting, the threat of holding which in defiance of the Government, and still more the Government preparations to prevent its being held, have kept the metropolis in a state of chronic alarm and agitation for the last month, was held yesterday evening, and passed off with the quietness and good order of a temperance meeting. Of course, in the face of such a happy result, it will be very easy to assert, now that all has gone off smoothly and well, that no other course was ever intended, and that the authorities never meant either to forbid the meeting or prevent it. It is somewhat too late in the day, however, now, when the military and police precautions adopted or intended to be adopted to suppress the meeting are known, to maintain that it was never contemplated to prevent it. The exact order of events is not likely to be soon known, though when it is, the main features of the case will be nearly as follows: Up to last Thursday the Government were firm in their intention to prevent the meeting. Additional troops were brought into London, and were in London last night. The mounted constabulary were drawn from the suburbs to the number of nearly 300, and arrangements made for massing together in the Park nearly 5,000 of the Metropolitan Police. The very programme of the methods of prevention to be adopted yesterday was laid down, and it was to the effect that if speaking were attempted the speakers should be arrested, and that if this led to any disturbance the police should repel force by force, and in the event of actual riot the troops should be called to give whatever assistance might be thought necessary. After the Cabinet on Friday it was intimated that no ultimate decision as to the course of action should be considered as resolved upon. Even after the Cabinet of Saturday nothing was definitely made known for some time, though at that Council it was resolved that the meeting should not be opposed. At the same time, we suppose, as a measure of precaution, much of what may be the defensive arrangements was adhered to yesterday. It was decided that the police were not to appear in greater numbers than is usual in the Park, the only alteration being that the constables, instead of walking singly, patrolled at long intervals here and there in pairs. In fact, at the first glance yesterday the police seemed to be fewer than is usual in the Park. The mounted police, in troops of fifties, were stationed round the inclosure; at various points which it is needless to particularize, but all so posted as to enable the whole force of mounted men to converge upon any part of the Park within five minutes after an alarm was given. Very strong detachments of foot constables were also similarly disposed, so that in fifteen minutes at the most about 3,500 men could have been brought to any part of the inclosure. In the little dell where the Police-station and barrack in the Park itself are situated, on the road to the magazine, a thousand constables, under the orders of the Chief Superintendents, were held in reserve. The barrack was made the headquarters of the police force, and here were Sir RICHARD MAYNE and Sir THOMAS HENRY, with the Deputy Commissioners, Capts. HARRIS and LABALMONDIERE, and the Chiefs of the A Division, Messrs. WALKER and KITTLE. This force, however, though strong enough in itself, was still stronger in the supports it could command and depend upon. A part of a regiment of Hussars having been brought in from Hounslow, was stationed near the park and in the Royal Mews. A strong detachment of Life Guards was at Knightsbridge, while another was under cover near the end of Park-lane. The Horse Guards (Blue) were in readiness to move at a moment's notice from Regent's Park, and the Guards were kept to their barracks in anticipation of any emergency. Behind the police barrack in the Park itself is a very pretty inclosure, known as the Wood-yard. It is a kind of orchard garden, with a rambling old-fashioned sort of farmhouse-building. Here a regiment of the Guards were placed, under the command of Hon. Col. KEPPEL. Anything more picturesque than the rough pic-nic sort of bivouac which the soldiers made among the trees can scarcely be imagined. Here, too, were mounted orderlies, superintendents of police on horseback, officers passing continually to and fro. This spot was, as we have said, the headquarters, and though from the outside scarcely more than a dozen sentries and police were to be seen, yet all within this quiet-looking inclosure was warlike in its every aspect. Altogether, more than 10,000 men, police and military, were kept ready to move and close in upon the Park yesterday within half an hour's notice; yet, as it turned out, the whole meeting passed over quietly, without the slightest disturbance worth mentioning, or without more than a dozen policemen being at any one time seen upon the ground.

Of the meeting or demonstration, or whatever the League may choose to call it, it is really difficult to say much. It was a vast assemblage of people, certainly not less than 40,000 to 50,000 people being in the Park. Of these, however, probably not much more than a tenth were what we may call the Reformers. The rest of the concourse was made up of all the usual heterogeneous elements of a London crowd, drawn from all quarters and composed of all classes. As all sorts of proclamations and warnings had been addressed to spectators to keep away, there were, of course, an unusual number present. It is the old story. When a theatre takes fire and the manager requests the audience to keep their seats, a panic ensues and a general "stampede" takes place. So in Hyde Park last night, as the public were requested to abstain from going there, a great many assembled, evidently under the belief that they would not have been forbidden unless there was something very well worth seeing.

Thus it came to pass that by 5 o'clock there were some 20,000 or 30,000 spectators scattered over the inclosure, the great mass being collected near the Marble Arch. A fair proportion of these belonged to the class popularly known as "roughs." These lay about in great groups all over the grass, either fast asleep, playing pitch and toss, or laughing and singing. Rough enough they were, in appearance, in language, and sometimes in manner, but it is only fair to add that even when their numbers were largely recruited as the evening drew on, their conduct throughout was orderly after their own fashion, and their little ebullitions of animal spirits found a safe vent in such horse play as tripping one another up, or throwing the tattered caps of their nearest neighbors as far away from them into the crowd as possible. Many ladies were present, and nurserymaids seemed to have come with no other object than to wheel whole squadrons of perambulators through the thickest parts of the crowds. Many gentlemen, and ladies, too, were there on horseback, and took advantage of the openings made in the railings, through which the cavalry could be called upon to clear the ground, to canter over those parts of the grass which are usually allotted to pedestrians. Of the gathering itself there is little more to say, except that as the time for the meeting drew near the numbers in the enclosure vastly increased, but the whole assemblage partook far more of the character of a great fair than what was feared would be a formidable political demonstration. The only blood shed yesterday was from the head of a little boy who got in the way of the votaries of "three blows a penny," and who was knocked over by the blow of a heavy stick. There were acrobats, card-sharpers, ballad singers without number, who howled forth such mongrel verses about reform and WALPOLE as made one wish more ardently than ever for a settlement of this tedious question. There were some German bands, all large, all equally discordant, and out of time and tune in their performances. One of these itinerant companies, too indolent to carry their own instruments, had hired a man to bear them all slung about him, and the extraordinary appearance he presented, like a mediæval chandelier, created shouts of laughter wherever he went. There was the same hurried rushing from point to point without purpose or object, and the running of half-a-dozen in one direction was the signal for a regular rush of 3,000 or 4,000 to the same quarter. On two occasions when the Police were passing, some of the incorrigable *gamins* of the metropolis got up hisses and groans, which soon spread fast, and as the Police went on without noticing either a few stones were thrown. As these missiles fell harmlessly near the constables they at once turned coolly round and walked back through the crowd which was following them, and this quiet instance of their good humor and pluck at once led to their being cheered vehemently. After this little incident, almost the only one of the day, the few constables in the Park were as little noticed as they in turn noticed the crowd. Before 6 almost all the men in uniform were drawn in, and only the detectives, in plain clothes, remained to watch the pickpockets. How little the services even of these were required may be guessed from the fact that only three thieves were apprehended, and one of these was taken by a person in the Reform procession. A little after 6 the members of the different detachments began to enter the Park. There was no attempt at procession, except in one or three cases where a banner or two were carried, and even these were furled before entering by the Marble Arch. The men of Clerkenwell alone kept their red flag, surmounted with the Cap of Liberty, hoisted during all their small part in the proceedings.

Shortly before 6:30 the proceedings of the evening commenced. The arrangements to be made were very simple—merely to choose ten platforms, or rather sites, from which to speak, and ranging in a circle from the belt of trees round eastward toward Park-lane and the Marble Arch. As soon as these were chosen, placards with large numerals were held aloft in accordance with the programme, and round these the crowds at once collected. The audiences round each varied very much, Nos. 1, 4 and 2 being the popular centres, and the instant the crowd had gathered round, the speaking began. Unlike most simple arrangements, however, those for the oratorical part of the demonstration had two grave defects. At the stations where the speakers were not of weight or popularity few assembled, and fewer still seemed to care to listen. At the other points we have indicated, on the contrary, the crowd was so dense and large that not half could hear anything at all. The stations, too, were much too closely planted, and time it often happened that when one speaker was striving to listen, his nearest neighbor was cheering another speaker vociferously. It was, of course, impossible under such circumstances to hear all that passed at any point. Generally, however, the addresses may be characterized as being rather "strong," and what is termed "full-flavored" in their expressions of delight at the victory of the Reform League over the Government on the Park question. All, however, inculcated more or less strongly the necessity of maintaining the most perfect order throughout the whole of their proceedings, seven until every man had reached his own home. At 25 minutes past 6 a long stream of people was seen approaching a large tree situated a little to the west of the walk leading from Apsley-gate to the Marble Arch. Here it was understood that the No. 1 "platform" would be placed, and though there was no platform in the general sense of the term, its place was supplied by a circular seat, which surrounds the tree to which we have referred. At half-past the hour, precisely, Mr. BEALES arrived, accompanied by the O'DONOGHUE, M. P., President of the Irish Reform League, and Lieut.-Col. DICKSON. The party was received with tremendous cheering, the audience then numbering some 10,000 or 12,000 persons, and in a few minutes the meeting was reduced to order, when

Mr. BEALES proceeded to deliver his address. Speaking to those whom he saw around him as friends and fellow-countrymen, he said he had no wish to indulge in any vain boasting upon the occasion, but he congratulated them on the character of the present meeting. [Hear, hear.] He might congratulate them and himself upon the fact that their work was finished as regarded the parks and the right of the people to hold political meetings. [Cheers.] That work was commenced some three years ago, when they overcame all resistance to their assembling on Primrose Hill to protest against the expulsion of the illustrious GARIBALDI out of England. [Loud cheers.] That work was continued till all the contemplated opposition to holding meetings in Trafalgar-square was counteracted, and it was now terminated in Hyde Park by the discovery made at last by the Government that those who thought with him were acting legally, while the Government were acting in antagonism to the law. [Hear, hear.] But they must take care that the work was not rendered fruitless by the bill now before Parliament; they must be watchful of that attempt to impair their privileges. Mr. WALPOLE had declared on Friday that he (Mr. BEALES) had admitted the legal rights of the Government to exclude a meeting from the parks; he had never, never admitted any such statement. [Hear hear.] He had always contended against that doctrine, and always held that one of the uses to which the parks should be devoted was the holding therein of political discussions regarding political rights. The meeting before him was constituted in accordance with all the appeals which he had made, and was a complete and honorable refutation to the sanguinary imputations so shamefully circulated, and the unwholesome fears so recklessly expressed that it could not be held without riot, disorder, and injury to person and property. [Cheers.] Such attacks were unworthy of the country and disgraceful to its national character. If there were evil spirits, as there always would be, who were waiting to avail themselves of opportunities for plunder, let them be put down by the proper authorities, or by the bands of the people themselves. An array of police and special constables [laughter] such as was contemplated was contemptible and ridiculous. He could not congratulate them on the present state of the Reform question. That he and those who acted with him had done some good was proven by the withdrawal of Lord GROSVENOR's amendment, and by the fact that a majority of 81 in the House of Commons had decided, as regarded the present measure, against two years' and in favor of one year's residence. The other amendments to be proposed were important, and were to be strenuously insisted on. They affected what the Government called the principle of their bill—they concerned the rate-paying clauses, the personal payment of rates by householders, the equalizing the borough and county qualifications and the lodger franchise. Some people said that there was no want of any further action on the part of the people, and that the Liberal members of Parliament would complete the work, but he told them not to be deceived, not to relax their efforts, not to put off their armor till the battle was won. [Loud cheers.] He was in the House of Commons on Friday, and witnessed the sneers and the contempt of the Tories for the people's cause. He had, he wished to say, the highest regard for the talents and character of Mr. GLADSTONE, and the warmest estimation of his services to the State and his sympathy for reform, but he had heard with far greater pleasure than any words of that great statesman the generous utterances of Mr. BRIGHT. [Cheers.] He (Mr. BEALES) told them to be firm and resolved, and they would soon have the reform they required by a real and not a mock representation of the people. The only resolution which would be put before them would be proposed by the President of the Irish Reform League. [Loud cheers.] The O'Donoghue had been with him from the beginning in his determination to hold the meeting according to law, and according to law it had been summoned and constituted. [Loud cheers.]

The O'DONOGHUE then presented himself, and was received with great enthusiasm. Addressing those around him as citizens of London, he said he came forward with great pleasure to propose the resolution which had been intrusted to his advocacy.

Lieut.-Col. DICKSON next addressed the meeting briefly.

The resolution was then put and carried amid prolonged applause.

Cheers were then called for for the Queen, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. GLADSTONE, The O'DONOGHUE and "Old Ireland," which were given by the meeting with great enthusiasm, while the name of Mr. WALPOLE and the mention of the special constables were received with most emphatic expressions of ridicule and contempt.

The second "platform" was held at one of the walk seats in the park. Mr. BAXTER LANGLEY was the Chairman at this post.

Mr. MERRIMAN proposed the resolution given on the first platform, and spoke at some length.

Mr. GUEDALLA seconded the motion, which was spoken to by others and carried.

At the fourth platform, Mr. MANTLE, one of the Executive Council of the League, was Chairman, and with him were the Rev. G. M. MURPHY, of Lambert, Mr. MOTTERSHED, Mr. HAWKER and others.

At a little before 8 o'clock most of the meetings began to disperse, and the crowd to quit the Park in a quiet and orderly manner. In some cases where the stations were quitted early, speakers not named in the programme took the places of the official orators and held forth for a time; but the interest had died away and none could retain their audiences long, even where in one case the speaker was a lady, and declaimed with singular vehemence about the rights of woman. As the crowd from one of the stations was leaving, one of the Reformers seized a pickpocket who had taken a gentleman's watch, and who succeeded in passing it away to a confederate in an instant. Others of the same gang made an effort to rescue the prisoner, but with the aid of some detectives, who instantly came up, he was forced along in the direction of the police barracks. Thither an immense crown followed, which, pressing in toward the narrow funnel-shaped entrance between walls, made for a time a crowd so dense that it seemed as if some lamentable result would ensue. Yet the Reformer and the detectives stuck to their prisoner, and the great mass of the concourse around them most earnestly cheered them in their endeavors to secure him. When at length he was forced through the pressure of the mass into the station great cheers and clapping of hands arose on all sides at the success of the capture, and those who had at first attempted to rescue the prisoner at once slunk away. After this, nothing worth notice occurred. Only five prisoners were apprehended—three for picking pockets, as we have said, and two for gambling. At 10 o'clock the Police and military were withdrawn, at 11 the Park was quite clear, and all the streets adjoining even emptier than usual. No accident of any kind took place, as far as the Police were able to ascertain.

Thus passed off what we thought would be the dreadful reform demonstration of the 6th of May. Exeter Hall meetings have often been more stormy.

The Princess of Wales.

From the British Medical Journal.

The progress of the Princess toward convalescence has continued in the same kind and degree since the report of last week. The condition of the knee-joint now is that of a part in which inflammation and irritation have wholly subsided and swelling is slowly diminishing. The surgeons of the Princess are confidently anticipating that they will shortly be able to apply a contentive and supporting apparatus, which will allow her Royal Highness to move about with safety. Meantime, and until this may be done without risk, it has not been thought advisable to allow the illustrious patient the minor relaxation of movement from the bed to the sofa, which in less troublesome affections is the ordinary prelude to freedom.

Reported Dangerous Illness of Lord Brougham.

The *Athenæum* says: "We are sorry to hear from Nice that Lord BROUGHAM is very ill; we fear past hope."

On the other hand we read that: "The *Post* contradicts the report of the illness of Lord BROUGHAM. By the last accounts received by the members of his family the illustrious lawyer was still at his villa at Cannes, and, considering his great age, in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigor."

Mr. Goldwin Smith.

The Oxford *Chronicle* says: "Many of our readers will regret to hear that this distinguished writer, who has been so long the ornament of university circles, has broken up his establishment and ceased to reside in Oxford. The beautiful residence on the Norham Manor estate, which Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH built some years ago for his own use, was sold by auction at the Randolph Hotel on Tuesday evening, and attracted a large company. Mr. MALLAM officiated as auctioneer, and after some spirited biddings, the property was purchased by Mr. WYATT, for Mr. MAX MULLER, the price being £1,900.

Patti Again in London.

The *Times* speaks thus of the reappearance at the Italian Opera of our little song-bird:

The first appearance of Mdlle. ADELINA PATTI has now for six years been a fête at the Royal Italian Opera. Unquestionably the most popular lyric actress of the day, she has won her popularity by thoroughly legitimate means. Richly as nature has endowed her, she has never relied exclusively on her endowments, but laboriously striven, and with success in proportion, to cultivate those refinements which art alone can bring. Young as she is she has studied as assiduously and to such excellent purpose, that at an age which would fairly entitle her to indulgence as a beginner, she is already a consummate artist, air-ady at the head of her profession—a fact universally acknowledged no less in Italy, Germany and France than here. Europe has sent many famous dramatic singers to America, but in sending us ADELINA PATTI the New World has amply paid off its debt to the Old. A more brilliant reception than that accorded to Mdlle. PATTI on Saturday night, when *Rosina*, speedily followed by the jealous Dr. *Bartolo*, first showed herself at the window, was never accorded to any public favorite. The audience, which filled the house to the roof, applauded again and again with hearty unanimity, till at length the brief recitative, "*Non e venuto ancora?*" afforded good proof that the voice which had so often delighted the frequenters of the Royal Italian Opera had lost none of its musical charm. This was convincingly established when, after the duet between *Almaviva* and *Figaro*, the scene changes to the interior of *Bartolo's* house, and the imprisoned ward, longing for disenthralment, gives tongue to her pent-up feelings in the famous soliloquy "*Una voce poco fa qua nel cor mi risuonò.*" Every sentence and phrase of the opening "*bravura*" was delivered with the vocal fluency and pointed meaning which we have so often had occasion to admire, while the tuneful and sparkling last movement was perfect throughout. Nor was anything lost by the fact that M'lle. PATTI gave the whole *cavatina* in the chosen key of ROSSINI. In the equally famous duet with Figaro, *Dunqu' io son la fortunata*, after ROSINA has so ingeniously helped the barber to eke out the spelling of her name, which, by the way, M'lle. PATTI does with incomparable archness and *esprit*, was another great success; and the piquant and charming by-play during the angry reproaches of *Bartolo*, in an air which Signor CIAMPI vociferates with an energy peculiar to himself, another. But not to go further into details so familiar, the song introduced by Mlle. PATTI in the lesson-scene was the well-known *bolero* from VERDI's grand opera "Les Vêpres Siciliennes," which was made celebrated, some twelve years past, by Mlle. SOFIE CRUVELLI, and which no one since Mlle. SOFIE CRUVELLI has sung with such marvelous spirit and facility as the *Rosina* of Saturday night. This being unanimously encored, Mlle. PATTI substituted "Home, Sweet Home," and, to the evident satisfaction of her audience, gave it in the original language. Never was plain English ballad delivered with more unaffected simplicity and grace, with more touching and at the same time unexaggerated expression. The whole thing was faultless; and no wonder it created a *furore*. The audience anticipated *Almaviva's* exclamation: "*Bella voce! Bravissima,*" by an instantaneous verdict of approval so emphatic and prolonged that the praises of the amorous Count appeared quite superfluous.

Death of a Newspaper.

Yesterday morning (May 6) the *Day*, the new organ of the "Constitutional Liberals," vulgarly 'yclept Adullamites, withdrew its light from the world. Despite an amount of attraction in the shape of paper and print, to say nothing of the leading articles, free at all events from coarseness and vulgarity, the *Day* has faded into night, and an experience of seven weeks, entered upon apparently with the naive idea of the costliness of a daily newspaper, has left but painful recollections in the breasts of the promoters, who can scarcely find consolation for their disappointment in the accomplishment of any cherished political result. The "Constitutional Liberals" must have paid rather dearly for their whistle.

New Submarine Cable.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company are now contracting with Capt. GILMORE, an agent of the Government of Tasmania, to manufacture a cable, which is to join that country with Australia. It is to be submerged in Bass' Straits, the breadth of which is about 200 miles and the depth about 45 fathoms. The Tasmasian Government have granted a guarantee of six per cent., which is always to be payable, either wholly or partly, so long as the receipts of the line fall to give ten per cent. on the capital invested. Capt. GILMORE gives very good grounds for proving that the probable traffic will return a dividend of something between 20 and 25 per cent., and if that be realized, of course the Government will be released from the annual liability which it would incur under the condition to which we have referred above. The concession is for twenty years, and is given under most favorable and untrammeled stipulations. It is expected that the work will be completed in the January of 1868, and it is to be hoped that every success will follow the spirited enterprise of the Tasmanian Government.

The Great Eastern.

From whatever cause it may have arisen, the *Great Eastern's* first trip in connection with the French Exhibition, and under the management of the French Company, has proved a great failure. She has come back to Liverpool, and there has been a heavy loss on the voyage. The French Company appears to have suddenly collapsed, and no funds are yet forthcoming to pay either the tradesmen who refitted the ship or the seamen who navigated her. On Friday afternoon a meeting of creditors was held at the Law Association Rooms, Cork-street, Liverpool; Mr. J. ANDERSON, of Boid-street, in the chair. The position of the ship and the relations of the two companies were freely discussed, and a Committee consisting of Messrs. THEW, WESTSON and KIRBY, with power to add Mr. H. DAVEY, agent of the Powell Duffryn Coal Company, on the sanction of his principals being obtained, was appointed to investigate the affairs of the great ship, and, if necessary, to go to Paris to communicate with the French Company. On Saturday morning the ship's crew congregated in Castle-street around the office of the Great Ship Company, and were very persistent in their demands for their wages. Sir JAMES ANDERSON advised them to take out summonses to recover.

Shocking Accident and Loss of Life.

At Newcastle on the 7th, after the boat race, a number of persons, calculated to be about 100, while waiting on the Ferry Company's landing on the quay side for their passage by boat to Shields, were precipitated into the river by the giving way of the centre of the stage. Several bodies have been recovered, but it is thought that upward of twenty persons have lost their lives by this awful calamity.

A Strike of Female Agricultural Laborers.

The dissatisfaction as to the rate of wages appears to have spread from Buckinghamshire to the adjoining County of Oxfordshire. In the latter county the initiative has been taken by the females, many of whom go out into the fields to work. In the present case the standard price has been 6d. per diem for picking "couch" (horse and cow manure) from the ground. The fact that one farmer—at Chesterton, three miles from Bicester—was giving women 8d. per day, and the welcome news that the farmers in that and the neighboring villages had raised the wages of their weekly men 1s. per week induced the "gentler" sex to demand an advance of 2d. per day for their services, they arguing that "if the men's wages were raised 1s. per week, they could not see why the women's should not also be raised 1s.," and they appear to have carried their point.

FRANCE.

The Prize Hymn for Peace and the Prize Cantata for the Expos tion.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday Evening, May 4, 1867.

It is particularly requested that a piece of information which I am about to give you should be bruited abroad as speedily as possible. In the middle of July there is to be a grand festival here for the distribution of the medals and other honors of the Exhibition. It will be held in the Palace de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées; it will last for several days, and it is intended that it should be very magnificent, in order to make up for the meagreness of the ceremonial at the opening of the Palace in the Champ de Mars. In all such festivals music is of the greatest importance, and in their grand display of July next the French intend to make use of it in a way hitherto unknown. There is to be a regular tourney of musicians. Band is to contend for glory with band, and orchestra with orchestra. Such men as ROSSINI and AUBER are to sit in judgment upon the competitors and to decree the prizes. But not only is there to be a mighty contest of musical performers—there is to be, first of all, a contest of musical composers. Thus it is especially what the Imperial Commission desire to make speedily known to all mankind. They advertise for a hymn of peace and for a cantata in honor of the Exhibition. Whoever will by the 5th of June next the best music for a hymn in praise of peace, or whoever will send the best music for a cantata about the Exhibition, will be entitled to a prize which is not less than £40, and may reach in value to £200. Any and everybody may contend for the prize and the glory; and if a contributor should get a prize for the hymn, it will not debar his title to another prize for the cantata should he deserve it.

But all this implies the previous existence of a hymn and of a cantata to be set to music, and therehy hangs a tale. The French have great faith in the power of prizes and medals and crowns to bring forth and to establish literary merit. It is very curious to see how many meritorious books published in Paris, not indeed those of first-rate excellence, but the second and third rate ones, have been *couronnés* by some academy or institute. And the Imperial Commission determined to get a Hymn of Peace and a Cantata of the Exhibition by offering a prize of 1,000f. for the best of each that could be provided. Seventeen judges were appointed to decide upon the worth of the poems, and the same seventeen are to decide upon the value of the music to which they may be set. The judges number among them six members of the Institute. Of course the best names belong to MM. AUBER and BERLIOZ. The only other names in the list which are well known in Italy and are those of ROSSINI, VERDI and M. THÉOPHILE GAUTIER. The judges being appointed, and songs demanded, nearly a thousand French poets came forward as candidates for glory. Pardon some statistics. I fear it is in bad taste to be statistical in matters of this kind; but perhaps some of your readers may share by admiration of the number of persons in France who think they can write a Hymn of Peace, or who think that they can write a cantata about the Exhibition. There were sent in for judgment 630 hymns, 222 cantatas and 84 pieces of verse which were neither the one nor the other—in all 936. Here neither the one of at least 936 professed poets, who think they can write poetry worth from 30 or 40 francs a line, not to speak of glory. The judges set to work upon the 936 pieces of composition sent in to them, decided upon what was best, and the verses have this week been published in all the Paris papers. Do not shudder in expectation of my asking you to fill your columns with any of these poems and cantatas. I am not going to trouble you in that way. Its best, French poetry is not much admired in England. Our countrymen greatly admire French prose—its rare precision, its wit, its terseness, the wonderful way in which it combines vigor with flexibility; above all, the lucidity which pervades it, and which is the first essential of brilliancy. It is the perfection of prose writing. But we are not equally enthusiastic about French poetry; and I must say that the poems which have won the prizes of the Great Exhibition are to be ranked among the feeblest efforts of the French muse. Those English composers who may desire to set the French poetry to music can easily find it in the Paris papers, and here they must be content with a short description of what it would take too much space to quote.

The judges could not determine which was the best of the 630 Hymns of Peace presented to their notice, and divided the prize between two of the competitors, M. FRANCOIS COPPEE and M. GUSTAVE CHOUQUET, each of whom, therefore, receives a gold medal and 500f. M. COPPEE is said to be a genuine poet—the author of a nice volume of poems recently published under the name of the *Reliquaire*; and his hymn seems to find most favor in the eyes of the Parisians. It consists of four stanzas, and here is the first:

"La paix sereine et radieuse
Fait resplendir l'or des moissons.
La nature est blonde et joyeuse.
Le ciel est rose comme nos maisons.
Hosanna! dans la forge noire
Et dans le pré blanc de troupeaux.
Sa'ut! ô reine, ô mère, ô gloire
Du fort travail, du doux repos!"

The poet then, continuing his address to Peace, tells her that we offer her for incense the sweet smell of haycocks, and that if she will but stay with us we will beat the rhythm of sonorous hymns to her praise with the hammers of blacksmiths. He has another verse which I pass over, and then winds up with a prodigious stanza. As an eagle drunk with space flies "always" to the sun, (does it?) so now the entire world flies to peace:

"Car le laurier croît sur les tombes;
Et ces temps-là sont les meilleurs
Où dans l'azur plein de colombes
Monte le chant des travailleurs."

"The azure full of pigeons." Dare I confess it? When I read in these last two lines about the song of the workmen rising into an azure full of pigeons, I could not help thinking of Hornsey Wood, and of the grand international pigeon-shooting which is very shortly to come off in Paris. What is meant by a sky full of doves? Doves in flight are no more suggestive of peace and rest than other birds. Is it too irreverent to suggest that *colombe* is a term of carpentry, and that an *azur plein de colombes* under which the mechanics are supposed to sing is but a poetical way of describing the roof full of joist and rafters which is characteristic of a workshop?

The composers of music, if they do not quite like the hymn of M. COPPEE, are at liberty to reject it, and to bestow their melody on the hymn of M. CHOUQUET, which goes in this fashion:

"A l'appel viril de la France,
Sous nos drapeaux entraînées,
Entonnons l'hymne d'espérance;
Les jours de haine sont passés!
Un avenir meilleur se lève,
Défiant tes destins jaloux:
C'est au forgeron de briser son glaive.
Dieu le veut! Peuples, suivez-nous!"

M. CHOUQUET is not so splendid in his ideas as his brother medalist. He has no eagles drunk with space and azures full of pigeons, but his verses, rough and bald, have perhaps more vigor of movement. That is all, however, which can be said of them, and one would not have objected to a little of M. COPPEE's ornithology in them, to keep alive one's interest.

Let me pass on to the Cantata of the Exhibition, the most wonderful of the pieces which the Imperial Commission invite all the nations of the earth to set to music for a prize of £40. I scarcely know how to speak of it, for literally it is a schoolboy's exercise. "*Voila,*" says one of the French critics in a state of great excitement, "*voilà l'échantillon consacré, couronné, triomphant de notre veillance poétique!—Diable! Diable!*" I really think that you would excuse this French critic for the familiarity of his references to a certain gentleman, if you saw the verses of M. ROMAIN CORNUT. He is but a lad of 17. His father requested him and his two younger brothers, by way of exercise, to write a cantata about the Exhibition. The exercise of the eldest was considered so good by the admiring brother that it was sent to the Commission to compete for the prize, and it has won the prize. The piece is entitled the "Marriage of Prometheus." First of all we have a recitative giving an account of this hero; telling us that for stealing from Heaven the fire "which makes the Arts and which makes Industry, which produces Genius and which produces Love, and which makes the very gods astonished at mankind," he is now enduring a frightful punishment, chained to his rock. But the hour of his deliverance is at hand, and he is going to marry. The lady's name is Humanity. She sings a song in which she tells her "cher amant," her Prometheus, that the time of his deliverance is now come under the fair heaven of France. See, she says, our wedding is ordained; see this palace which is prepared for us (she means the palace in the Champ de Mars) see the immense riches my

CURRENT LITERATURE.

L'AUTO-DA-FE.

From Temple Bar for May.

In the hush of the Winter midnight—
In the hush of the sleeping house—
When no weird wind stirs in the gloomy firs,
The spirits of storm to rouse.

When never a glint of moonlight
Gleams from the great black sky,
By the red fire's glow, as it smoulders low,
We crouch, my letters and I.

My letters, they lie where I tossed them,
On the crimson hearthrug there,
Still, vivid, and bright, in the ruddy light,
As cobras in their lair.

I push the hair from my forehead,
That burns and throbs so fast,
Thinking the while, with a strange dull smile,
Of the task I must do at last.

Who knows but I the comfort
Those foolish letters have been?
The depth and scope—the strength and hope—
Of those "leaves" that are always "green?"

Who knows but I now smile,
To-morrow, I and my dream,
By the ashes gray will weep and pray,
"Woe's me for that vanished gleam.

"The gleam of idle glamour,
The glimmer of memories bright,
That hid in each line of those letters of mine,
Those letters I burn to-night?"

Ah well! the dream was a folly;
Its joy was an idle thing,
Its hope was a lie, and its loyalty
Died of a whisperer's sting.

So a kiss—the last—to [illegible] rs,
A resolute hand, and—there!
Do the sad dark eyes of my accuser
Meet mine through the [illegible] flame's flare?

ELIZABETH AND MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

[CONCLUDED FROM THE TIMES OF LAST SUNDAY.]

RIZZIO was murdered, as all the world knows, in his mistress's very chamber, clinging to her dress and demeaning himself like a miserable coward. That awful night turned MARY STUART'S blood to gall. It was an outrage not to be forgotten or forgiven. She promised her unworthy husband in her passion that she would never rest until she had given him as sorrowful a heart as she had at that moment. And with the minutest fidelity she kept her promise. From that moment the tenor of her life changed—the Queen disappeared in any large political sense. She put aside her business, her ambition, her hopes and claims. A passionate desire for revenge took possession of her. All the guile of the Queen, all the craft which she had been learning in enough practising as the former part of her career, suddenly came to life in its darkest form within her, and with all the more dread intensity that it was directed not on public but on personal ends. She was an outraged woman, an insulted wife, and her personal affairs came uppermost in this moment of supreme exasperation. When the devil takes possession of a soul it is strange if instruments be not found to do his work, and worse devils still to spur him on. MARY had her familiar at her elbow. He had done her service ere now—most likely ere now he had conceived for her the violent and audacious passion which, to a woman bound to such a futile fool as DARNLEY, must have had, even in its guiltiness, a certain terrible refreshment and renewing power. When her miserable husband brought back upon her the men she had banished, and shut her up in close confinement in her own palace, BOTHWELL with ready wit escaped at once and prepared to do her active service. When she too escaped, bowing her pride to the revolting length of winning back DARNLEY'S affection, BOTHWELL, with the aid of his friends, had collected an army for her succor, and once more secured her triumph. He kept by her side in the interval that followed, ever bold, ready and devoted. He had been her right hand in the brilliant little campaign against MURRAY with which her married life commenced. She had interfered in arranging a marriage for him, as ladies, themselves happily married, love to do for such favorites. She had decked his bride as Guenevere decked Enid. And he in return had been her most watchful and trustworthy follower, ready to fight or lie, or even die, for her should occasion offer. He might be licentious, uncultured, even brutal, though authorities are by no means unanimous in so representing him; but at least he was a man, and MARY'S lot had been to be cursed with the volatile affection of a boyish and trifling imbecile. "In fact," says Mr. BURTON, in his "History of Scotland," "but for the crimes which paved the way to the conclusion, the union of BOTHWELL and MARY would have been the natural winding-up of a legitimate romance. Remove the unpleasant conditions that both were married, and that there was a husband and a wife to be got rid of ere the two could be united, substitute honor and virtue for treachery and crime, and here are the complete elements out of which the providence which presides over romance develops the usual happy conclusion."

Thus the gradual approach to each other of these two fated souls was not so unnatural as many people have supposed. MARY began to love, probably for the first time in her life—for her attachment to DARNLEY, if she was in reality attached to him, must have been little more than a passing fancy. FRANCIS of France had been, like DARNLEY, a boy and a weakling. The men who had hitherto mingled deeply in her life had been silken personages of the bower and council chamber. Here, for the first time, was a man, a soldier, ready for her sake to dare everything, not battle merely or death, but crime itself. The despicable DARNLEY did all he could to emphasize the difference between his wretched person and that of MARY'S saviour and chief champion. He betrayed his associates, informed upon them, like a dishonorable coward, and swore, liar that he was, that he had no share in RIZZIO'S murder, an act which disgusted his friends and scattered his last supporters from his side. "He passed up and down his lane, and few durst bear him company." He fell into the sullen despair of a weak nature, having nothing but futile reproaches and miserable complaints to make to the woman who was weary to death of his intolerable presence. And BOTHWELL was by, ready to carry out whatsoever plan she might suggest—prompt and fearless in her service, knowing no scruples, no conscience, no duty, except to his Queen. She was won by this devotion, as was not unnatural; possibly it was a kind of comfort to her in her disappointment and rage, to feel that there was yet one man in the world who would serve her as a man who had never served her before, and who loved her more than honor or safety, more than life or wife, more than his whole soul. The casket of letters about which there has been so much discussion, and which, if they are genuine, prove beyond all doubt MARY'S complicity in the murder of DARNLEY, are yet in another sense her *pieces justificatives*. They prove her crime; but they prove at the same time the profound tragic passion which, even in its deepest criminality, has something sublime. The crime even without them is but too credible—but the bare history fills the reader with horror alone; whereas he will be hard-hearted who can read these letters without an infinite pity for the miserable woman so wonderfully gifted, so fatally doomed. Crime and outrage turned her aside out of the higher path of state which she was so busily pursuing, into personal struggles and an injured woman's revenge, and by crime and outrage she retaliated. Henceforward for a time the story leaves the high places of history. France and Spain and the Catholic League, and the English Succession, fade off from the lurid skies. MARY'S misery, MARY'S hatred, MARY'S tragic love and aching heart, as if she were a peasant girl, whose story of the heart was all her story, become the only things to see.

While this terrible brief chronicle of marriage and murder was going on in Scotland, and the miserable drama began to shape itself to the conclusion, no personal event worth noting had happened to Elizabeth. Her life, though full of so many great interests, looks tame and flat by the side of one in which so much was happening [illegible] difference made still more apparent by the contrast between the rapid movements and [illegible] and the slow, vacillating [illegible] and vollvelume if any apology can be for an act so hideous, here is her awful plea. For ourselves, we confess that our interest in MARY, apart from the national prejudice of all true Scots, is founded more upon this extraordinary self-revelation than on any other point in her history. Mr. FROUDE, though he loves not MARY, is almost touched by these wonderful documents. He says that one of them "could have been invented only by a genius equal to that of SHAKESPEARE," and that they occasionally reach "that strange point where the criminal passion of a woman becomes almost virtue in its utter self-abandonment."

In the letters themselves, in the very midst of the prolonged description of her treacherous visit to DARNLEY, MARY breaks into piteous self-excuses, pathetic protestations that she hates herself for it, yet it is all for her lover's sake.

"I must go forward," she says, "with my odious purpose. You make me dissemble so far that I abhor it, and you cause me to do the office of a traitress. If it were not to obey you, I had rather die than do it; my heart bleeds at it."

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"Have no evil opinion of me for this," she adds, with a true woman's instinct, "you yourself are the cause of it; for my own private revenge I would not do it to him. Seeing, then, that to obey you, my dear love, I spare neither honor, conscience, hazard, nor greatness, take it, I pray you, in good part. Look not at that woman whose false tears should not be so much regarded as the true and faithful labor which I am bearing to deserve her place, to obtain which, against my nature, I betray those that may hinder me. God forgive me, and God give you, my only love, the happiness and prosperity which your humble and faithful friend desires for you. She hopes soon to be another thing to you. It is late. I would write to you forever; yet now I will kiss your hand and end."

Still more touching is the letter written just before her marriage, and in which it is apparent that the man for whom she had made such terrible sacrifices did not even repay her with love and constancy. She was indeed, to all appearance, as wretched with as without this miserable villain, passionately as she loved him—a result which, perhaps, was to be expected. There was no comfort for her after she had once taken the awful step. A whirl of passion and horror sweeps up all the incidents of this wonderful crisis into one. It is like a lurid mist, through which the fatal explosion of the Kirk-of-Field—the midnight cries of vengeance in the Edinburg streets—the dumb pause of baffled justice and paralyzed power—the incredible marriage, with all its accessories of shame—the Queen's elaborate public explanations, her pretended abduction, her real night, the transports of her love, and the cries of her disappointment—mingle in one wild confusion. Even at the moment when she has attained her object she has been heard to weep, and ask for a knife to kill herself. Dreadful and heart-rending is the picture; but it is grand only because it is guilty—because this frenzy of hope and despair, this wild struggle against the impossible, is the very climax of life to the chief actor—because she has set her heart on the cast, and has staked everything—name, fame, innocence, existence, salvation. A white, angelic victim, sacrificed to a villain's plots and passions, naturally interests all gentle and unsophisticated souls. But to represent MARY STUART in this light is to take away everything that is characteristic, everything that is unique, out of the magnificent but baleful picture. Innocence has little to do with such grand tableaux of history. She is grand in her passion, in her struggle, in her self-abandonment, in her guilt.

This marvelous and breathless tale naturally takes the color out of the calm progress of affairs in England and ELIZABETH'S unprogressive life. Not that these things were calm in themselves. No doubt many things were going on in England of equal, it might be even of superior, importance in the history of the world—settlements of many weighty matters which still tell upon our actual life. But the great tragedy going on in Scotland was for the moment the point to which the eyes of Christendom were directed. Horror and amazement filled the minds of men. And other sovereigns and other nations—England and ELIZABETH principally, who were the nearest and most interested—became, as it were, for the moment spectators of this wonderful outburst of human passion. It cannot be said, however, that ELIZABETH treated her rival in any ungenerous way. She was stunned, like everybody else, by the catastrophe; but, perhaps disgusted by the extravagance of dissimulation into which her tampering with the Scotch Lords had led her, she refused to interpose, and contented herself with offering her advice to MARY in such terms as became their relationship and her maturer age. When, however, the short fever of the marriage with BOTHWELL had come to an end—when MARY, for the first time unsuccessful in the field, had been compelled to yield to the Lords, to part with her villainous husband, and to yield herself up to the tender mercies of her outraged subjects—ELIZABETH'S conduct came to be of the most strangely equivocal character. She plead so hotly, so fiercely, so pertinaciously for her sister's liberation, that MARY'S life had all but paid the penalty of her impetuosity. It was the first time the Scottish Queen had been, so to speak, in ELIZABETH'S power; and had she kept silent, and allowed events to take their course, it would have been all that the beautiful culprit could have expected from her. Yet all at once we see her becoming MARY'S advocate to such a point of fervor as almost to drive the Lords to do their utmost against their own Queen by way of showing their independence of ELIZABETH'S counsels. There were people found to assert that the English Queen exerted herself with this intent—a hypothesis of which there is no proof. What her motive was was hidden in the depths of her own spirit. It might be that a secret longing to see the rival, the successor who had so long and sadly troubled her, cut off at once in so just a way without any responsibility of hers, might have consciously or unconsciously moved ELIZABETH—an idea not at all out of keeping with her character; or it might be simply that her creed about the sacredness of princes was her motive in her fervent championship. Anyhow she pressed the point so hotly that she had to be prayed for MARY'S sake to desist. If, however, her motive was such as malicious critics said, the result, though delayed for years, was, after all, according to her wishes. For it was ELIZABETH'S eager interceptions on her behalf which tempted the fugitive to throw herself upon the doubtful hospitality of England, when, after her romantic escape from Lochleven and momentary stand against her enemies, she finally fled after the battle of Langside. ELIZABETH, who had more than once tempted the Scots Lords into humiliation and ruin by fair words and promises of support, thus played a similar game with MARY. She never seems to have intended to give real aid to either party; and when they threw themselves upon her generosity and her promises, the process of undeceiving them was a sharp and bitter one. MURRAY had but lately felt the smart in its most poignant shape; but even MURRAY'S experience was nothing to that of the fugitive Queen, who went for shelter and protection, and found a Judge, a prison, and death at the end.

Perhaps the severity of ELIZABETH'S proceedings was quickened by the fact that the north of England, still largely Catholic, received the beautiful fugitive with enthusiasm. More than a year had elapsed since the murder of DARNLEY; and in a year people forget many things, especially such things as have happened out of their immediate ken. And the Cumberland gentlemen showed signs of utter subjugation to this unlooked-for visitor. This had been all along the bugbear of ELIZABETH'S life. She had known that it would be so. Since the moment when the young widow of France had asked permission to pass through England it had been ELIZABETH'S policy to keep so dangerous a visitor out of her Kingdom. And now, with the great crime in which she was involved half-forgotten, and with all the interest and romance of her misfortunes surrounding her, here she was, in the most dangerous district, holding a kind of sudden Court, and witching all men who approached her. What but sure guard and strong bars should keep such a danger in check? So far as ELIZABETH herself was concerned, she would, Mr. FROUDE thinks, (though her professions are the only proof of this, and nobody better than Mr. FROUDE knows what her professions were worth,) have received the stranger in her own Court, and treated her as a sister. But her advisers were of a wiser opinion; and it was ruled that she could not be received by ELIZABETH until she had proved her innocence. Various conditions were suggested, various half-bargains made, in the beginning of her imprisonment. And among other emissaries sent to her was Sir FRANCIS KNOLLYS, who has left the following remarkable account of the woman with whom he was thus called upon to deal:

"This lady and Princess is a notable woman. She seemeth to regard no ceremonious honor beside the acknowledgment of her estate-royal. She showeth a disposition to speak much, to be bold, to be pleasant, to be very familiar. She showeth a great desire to be avenged of her enemies. She shows a readiness to expose herself to all perils in the hope of victory. She desires much to hear of hardiness and valiancy, commending by name all approved hardy men of her country, although they be her enemies; and she concealeth no cowardice, even in her friends. The thing she most thirsteth after is victory; and it seemeth to be indifferent to her to have her enemies diminished either by the sword of her friends, or by the liberal promises and rewards of her purse, or by divisions and quarrels among themselves. So that, for victory's sake, pain and pleasure seem pleasant unto her, and in regard of victory, wealth and all things seem to her contemptible and vile. Now, what is to be done with such a lady and Princess, or whether such a Princess and lady be to be nourished in our bosom, or whether it be good to halt or dissemble with such a lady, I refer to your judgment. The plainest way is the most honorable, in my opinion."

"The thing she most thirsteth after is victory." These words show a clearer insight into MARY'S character than is often to be met in the observations of cotemporaries. KNOLLYS, it is apparent, had been profoundly impressed with the power and vigor and courage of the woman whom he was sent to lecture and threaten; and perhaps of all points in her character this wonderful power of continuance and self-renovation is one of the most remarkable. She had passed through the whirlwind and the fire. Passion such as few can feel had rent her very soul, and the awful stamp of murder had touched her brow. The tragedy had been played to its end, the floor had been heaped with slain. NEMESIS had come forth in her sternest aspect, and the curtain had fallen—when lo! but one year after, the heroine had taken up her life again, and bursts out of the clouds as fair, as fascinating, as full of untamable force and vitality, as if these things had been a dream. But a year, and BOTHWELL had disappeared like a mist from her path. He had been master of her very soul and fate—the parting from him had driven her almost mad; yet but a few months' seclusion in the solitude of Lochleven, and light has come back to her eyes, and courage to her heart. Her after-life is that of a woman who has survived herself. And a certain sense of cold and self-sufficing power lying underneath that vulcano comes over us as we gaze. To live on for years after the tragedy was over, to carry with her for half a lifetime the recollection of DARNLEY'S sickbed, of BOTHWELL'S embrace, and, after all and over all, still to thirst for victory! No poet, even the highest, dared invent such a character. It stands before us almost awful in the vitality which nothing can impair.

The story of MARY'S captivity, with all its attendant schemes and intrigus, it is impossible to compress into our limited space. The circumstances of her case are quite enough to prove, even had no actual results encumbered the record, how dangerous an inmate she was. A large number of the English peers, so far as any conception of true loyalty was possible to them at all, were more loyal to her than to their actual sovereign. She set the imagination of the young a-glow, and exercised upon the common people that vague witchery which beauty, misfortune, a gracious presence, and a romantic story, have over all uncultured intelligence. She was ELIZABETH'S natural heir, always a difficult position; and Scotland itself, her native kingdom, was, and had been at all times, but a secondary object with her in comparison with England. Even the last and worst threat to a woman, the threat of publishing her guilt to the world, scarcely could move her to give up her claim to that succession which had been the leading idea of all her life. That she carried on incessant conspiracies with everybody who could be tempted to conspire, at first with the most triumphant hope and confidence, being yet young and of unbroken courage, afterward by fits and starts, with failing assurance, yet still a spirit ready to stick at nothing, cannot be disputed even by her warmest partisans. The sight is one which must, merely as an exhibition of human vigor and indomitable will, strike every beholder with a certain amazed admiration. With such awful memories lying behind her, with victims falling for her love almost at every step she takes, with the prospect before her of ever and ever a gloomier prison, perhaps a scaffold, her infinite activity of mind, her brave spirit, her unbounded resources, never fail. When one attempt has been quenched in blood, on the morrow she is as ready to try again as if the deadly game she was playing was but a Summer sport interrupted by a chance shower. Nor can any just spectator blame the captive, unless it be for a certain indifference to the blood shed in her cause, and the misery made by her countless conspiracies, which was not actual indifference at all, but more as the unconscious velocity with which such a spirit, set like a planet in its orbit, rushes on by nature through the rustling vacancy of space. She was not callous to the lost heads and aching hearts that fell on her way, but her career was too impetuous to leave her much time for mourning. It was natural that she should struggle for what she conceived to be her rights. The one dreadful episode in her life which hangs like a persistent shadow over her memory, and recurs naturally to every mind when MARY'S name is named, did after all occupy little more than a year of that busy and full existence; and there seems every reason to believe that it held a much less important place in MARY'S memory than it does in ours. Consciences were robust in those days, and the conscience of the Queen of Scots was perhaps even more than usually robust. It seems to have glided naturally on her memory, as the peccadilloes of our youth do alike. She had suffered bitterly for it and got done with it. She left it behind her as utterly as she had left Dunbar and Holyrood. At Bolton, at Tutbury, at Wingfield, wherever she was, she was the captive representative of legitimacy, of a sovereign's divine rights, of the Catholic religion. There seems no reason to suspect that she did not in good faith conceive herself to be so. Therefore her conspiracies were not only justifiable, but a glory and honor to her. Even the last, in which the assassination of ELIZABETH was aimed at, if indeed she knew of this particular, was nothing to startle a woman in her position. It was but a clearer and more distinct (as became her nature) recognition of the fact which her great rival found out and acted on so soon after. ELIZABETH and MARY could not exist in one sphere. They were incompatible each with the other. This was the plain issue to which it came at last.

Thus there was nothing unnatural in MARY'S continual struggle to free herself and reclaim her position, had that been possible. But she was a shrewd inmate to the embarrassed neighbor who could neither trust her nor get rid of her. It is hard to see what ELIZABETH could have done other than what she finally did to dispose safely of her troublesome guest. In England she was, even in her prison, a centre of disaffection. Free, she would have been at the head of a Catholic army, and civil war would have desolated the country. Whether, had she been suffered to escape to France she might have done less harm, as a problem now impossible to solve; but ELIZABETH, in her own opinion at least, would have been, as she said, acting like a fool in letting her go. And Scotland would not have her at any price. What was to be done with her? The theory that ELIZABETH'S revengeful passions were satisfied by the humiliation and murder of her rival—that she inveigled MARY into her hands, and tortured her slowly to the brink of the grave before she satisfied her vengeance by the final blow—is one of those primitive and simple minded conceptions which arose before the age of historical criticism. The Queen of England was no monster; she was a woman of a troublesome, a very uncertain mind, an immense pride, and a wonderful horror of the idea of anything or anybody outliving and succeeding herself. She stands amid the curious revelations of modern history a strange gigantic specimen of that class of managing women which keeps the world in general in so much hot water. Mr. FROUDE, for his part, who is considered a champion of ELIZABETH, has done the most curious office by her that ever champion did for his liege lady. The world has been generally of opinion for a century or two, as many simple-minded persons are at this moment, that she was the vainest, the cruelest, the most envious and malignant, but also one of the ablest of women. We have looked upon her as an ogress persecuting to the death a beautiful forlorn Princess whose chief fault (beyond a few doubtful extravagances of youth) was that of being lovlier, sweeter, in every way more delightsome to the eye and to the mind, than her grim adversary; but at the same time we have given to that grim adversary all the strength and determination necessary to the character. The fact seems to have been that ELIZABETH'S great faculty in this world was that of making what is vulgarly called a mull of everything she touched. When she has made a move in one direction she seems to feel it necessary instantly to make a move in the opposite direction to neutralize the first. She plays her right hand against her left, makes strategic movements at one and the same moment in advance and in retreat, and sometimes labors even under the difficulty of forgetting which string she pulled last, and whose turn it is to be managed. A kind of forlorn attempt to get at the middle course, which is the safe and sure one, seems to be the inspiration of her life; but in her struggles after this *juste milieu*, she drags everybody into the mire, and is herself always seen laboring out of it, muddy and halting, when any emergency happens. Thus in the examination made into the charges against MARY after her arrival in England, ELIZABETH contrives to secure a general breakdown, and the discomfiture of everybody—accusers, accused, judges, witnesses, herself included. She will manage it in her own way. She will have the crime proved, and yet not proved; fixing MARY'S assailants before the world half as righteous pursuers of wickedness, half as rebels and false accusers, and leaving MARY herself in the anomalous position of a culprit neither acquitted nor found guilty. As long as any good end could be served by keeping silence about so great a scandal, ELIZABETH pushed on the investigation; and when the moment came that made a full and clear judgment a public necessity, her other demon had seized her, and her fatal faculty of interference confused the lengthy and elaborate process into a hopeless muddle. After the proofs of MARY'S complicity, the fatal letters had been seen, examined and received as indisputable by the Commission which investigated them, a sudden compunction seized ELIZABETH about their publication to the world. This she would still spare "her sister;" and she did so leaving for herself as well as MARY the consequences of this incomplete judgment to wear their lives out, and to perplex posterity. Whether, had those strange documents been published, the revelation of MARY'S mind which they made would have sufficed to neutralize the fascination of MARY'S person and position, is perhaps doubtful; but anyhow, ELIZABETH lost the fruit of her pains, and left a delusive uncertainty to hang over the whole matter, and to aid in those softening effects of time and forgetfulness which did the Queen of Scots such service. Such facts form the ordinary strain of ELIZABETH'S life. It seemed impossible for her to let anything alone, to suffer anything to proceed to its natural issue, to take any step at the right time; and yet strangely enough, the nature of the age was such that this shuffling and uncertain career realized most of the efforts of wisdom. Her double action made ELIZABETH slow in all her decisions, and ere her doubtful mind was made up, Providence had so often settled the question that procrastination almost seemed a virtue. But to everybody surrounding her—to her councillors, her commanders, all the imperial agents who had to suffer for her mistakes, and act as scapegoats for her on all occasions—she was a continued hindrance and embarrassment. Her private life was as unsuccessful as that of MARY, even in prison and banishment, was triumphant. The enthusiasm inspired by the captive, never, except in the unsavory shape of a mob's applause, rose round the English Queen. Her vanity was poorly satisfied, if it was satisfied at all, by the princely candidates among whom she was so vainly entreated to choose a husband. Her love was more poorly satisfied still, since LEICESTER, the object of so faithful an affection, seems, between the intervals in which she entertained the idea of marrying him, to have solaced himself with three wives. Yet in all this she was but reaping as she sowed. Into no action of her life did she ever throw herself fully with her entire heart and will, and from nobody did she receive, or perhaps could she receive, more than she gave. A mind always under the sway of secondary motives cannot expect and has no right to the power of calling forth the profounder primitive emotions in others. After three hundred years, MARY, guilty and miserable, has yet the ear and the interest of the world. ELIZABETH, great and prosperous, has nothing to set off against the attractions of her rival. The life of the one was glorious, wretched, shameful, detestable, magnificent; the life of the other was great, sombre, monotonous—monotonous even in the most exciting crises, and amid the grandest events—awakening political rather than personal feeling—the life of one, as we have already said, who awoke no enthusiasm and won no man's heart.

Nothing, however, can be more contemptible than the attempt of unphilosophical history to speak scandal of Queen ELIZABETH, and to throw upon a woman whose life proves her so self-controlled, and who was strong enough to conquer her inclinations even in the height of youth, the imputation of silly and senile loves in her age. It seems doubtful, notwithstanding her intense affection for him, whether she ever went the length of desiring to marry even LEICESTER, His society, his conversation, the daily sight of him, was necessary to her. Probably she cared for no more. There are such women, though it is a fashion to doubt their existence.

The last scene of all came to these two rivals with the same wonderful and picturesque force of contrast which was apparent through their lives. MARY had lived potentially all her existence, and she had the faculty of dying greatly—a faculty which belonged to her race. No more solemn picture has ever been drawn by history than that of the hall of Fotheringay, where the worn but princely woman, calm and splendid, completed, as people say, her long expiation. She had received the intelligence of her doom without the tingling of a nerve or a change of color. She spent her last night in this world as a saint might have done, gravely, sweetly, with the profound composure and hush of all emotion which such a certainty brings to a great heart. She had a great heart, though she had sinned as few women have sinned—and now the fever and the fret were over. With a tender natural grace such as never failed her, she pledged her weeping servants after her last meal. She was the only one among the strange assembly in the grey February morning who preserved her calm. Her priest was denied her, and alone kneeling in her little oratory, she read the death-psalms, interrupted by the summons of her executioners. Then she went down, feeble of limb but strong of heart, to where the block was prepared for her. Even these hideous details awaken no tremor of imagination in her royal self-command. The voice of the English dean, who, in default of the exhortation which she declined to listen to, had begun to read the burial service of the English liturgy, mingled with her utterance as she said on her knees the penitential psalms, but did not disturb her solemn abstraction. Then uncovering her fair neck, she stretched it out to the fatal stroke. There were present two English Earls, two weeping women of MARY'S chamber, the Dean, the executioner. Her little dog had crept under her skirts as she knelt, and was found there. Such is all the tale. Her high courage had stood her in stead at many a harder emergency, and it did not fail in this last sharp but effectual remedy for all trouble. Thus she died, a fatal woman who had brought death to well-nigh all the councilors of her youth, all her lovers and champions. She had seen them fall on her path, man by man, yet had never failed of again another and another. And now her last act was done with such nobility, with such solemnity, as has all but awed the world out of recollection of the stormy scenes before. For our own part we offer no plea for MARY STUART, nor attempt to veil the crimes of her career; but as she stands we know of no more wonderful figure in all the long panorama of history. Had she been but a man, the chances are our chronicles would have preserved her name as the greatest of all the Stuart kings.

When MARY was thus put out of her way, something of the spell which had been upon ELIZABETH broke off from her. The Armada came and brought with it the greatest personal success of her waning life. The great stimulus of invasion quickened the blood in her veins, and she both spoke and acted, as she had seldom done in her life, in a way befitting a sovereign prince. Hereafter no rival vexed her; but the long struggle about the succession, which had been, as she said, like her death knell, continued year by year, kept up on one side by the most pertinacious importunity; on the other by an obstinate and unreasonable resistance, which, now, that no Catholic heir was by to change succession into supersession, and no direct heir was possible to ELIZABETH, was more a sign of personal weakness than of policy. By death, by freaks of sudden rebellion sharply and hardly punished, her friends dropt off from her. LEICESTER, long loved, had died, and in the callousness of her age she had mourned him little. ESSEX, her bright young favorite, had given his head as the penalty of his rash trick of rebellion. At last the time came when ELIZABETH too felt the touch of mortal weakness. Perhaps on account of a superstition, perhaps from reluctance to yield to the weakness she felt stealing over her, she refused to go to bed, and placed herself "on cushions on the floor, neither sitting nor lying, her eyes open and fixed on the ground"—silent, nobody with her to win her last confidences, to give her the last tribute of tears. To the last day of her life the endless question of the succession was still dinned into her ears. Then, with a characteristic burst of impatience, she gave the answer which only that last agony could tear from her. Who could it be but her cousin of Scotland? Let them trouble her no more. But the men were human, and knew that they would have their answer to make and their life to live after the last palpitations of this worn-out existence were over; and they did trouble her more, coming back again to seek a plainer answer. It was after the very priests had left her, when the dying woman could have but the last charity of being left in peace. When the unwelcome demand—the last that she was to hear in this world, as it had been the accompaniment of her life for nearly fifty years—fell on her ear, she raised herself in her bed, throwing up her withered arms over her head with a gesture of impatience or despair. This was the last sign or token of life in her. Pursued to the very brink of the grave by this insatiable claim—loveless, old, solitary, worn out by time and care, the great ELIZABETH, with this pathetic gesture, dumb appeal to God or man, went forth, as we have all to go in our time. She died in her bed, as most people think it easiest and most seemly to die. Yet few will say of this deathbed scene that it is less mournful, less pitiful, than that of the Fotheringay scaffold, while to grandeur or solemnity it has no pretension. MARY had kept her advantage to the last. And she and hers had won in the long and weary struggle.

We are aware that we have done no full justice in this sketch to the character of ELIZABETH. In the contrast, the more vigorous individuality, the more exciting life, unconsciously carries away the sympathy of the writer, as perhaps of the reader also. Our interest goes with MARY, of all women, of all human creatures known to modern history, one of the most marvelous. But our pity remains with ELIZABETH. The beautiful creature who perplexed and confused the existence of the English Queen had everything that this world could give—everything a woman [illegible] love, servants, [illegible] the indulgence of all her wishes, everything she chose to have, except the English crown; and at the end time and space to "expiate," as the word goes, all her ill-doing, and go grandly out of the world, as a martyr might have gone. ELIZABETH had none of these things. She has now no enthusiast to make a stand for her, no one, now or ever, to take up her cause. Yet she had the heart to deny herself, to give up what she most wished for the sake of her country, and, by the help of Providence and Cecil, to make that country greater than it had ever been before. Her life, notwithstanding its magnificence, is one of the saddest of lives. It is hard, when one comes to think of it, that MARY, having had all the good things of a woman's existence, should have all the pity too.

THE CABMAN'S BADGE.

'Twas on his death-bed that the old man lay,
Supported by his daughter's circling arm,
In honest servitude had he grown gray,
His limbs were crippled, life had lost its charm.

"Give me my badge," he cried, "look sharp, my lass!
I havn't worn it now for years eleven."
She brought it, and from out the tarnished brass
Stood forth his number: it was ninety-seven.

"I am real proud of this; wilt promise, lass,
Thou'lt place it on my grave when I am dead?"
"Father, I will." She took the piece of brass
And laid it reverently on the bed.

"Don't cry, my lass, don't cry, we all must go;
I think I've paid my fare all right and trim;
Don't put your trust, my lass, in things below,
But do as I do, put your trust in Him."

Speaking these words he sat upright in bed,
Striving as 'twere to reach the gates of heaven;
Then falling backwards, the last words he said
Were, "Want my number, Sir? it's ninety-seven."

* * * * *

Three years have passed, and every Sunday eve
We go together to the quiet churchyard;
And there my wife beside his grave I leave,
And wander with our children on the sward.

For we've been married now nigh on two years,
And dearly do I love my pretty Madge;
None, Sir, the worse when her eyes fill with tears,
And she kneels down beside her father's badge.

CARLYLE AT HOME.—Sometimes sitting in an abstracted way, one leg crossed tightly over the other, his hands thrust earnestly down into his pockets, he went on in a steady, audible soliloquy, with a fixed severe look, as if casting up an account or holding on hard to a mental thread which was pulling to get away from his grasp. Then standing up in awkward pose, now on one foot, then on the other, or jerking about in a short ungainly circle around you, his eyes flashing up in vivid flashes, or emitting rotter fierce a genial humor interplayed through the [illegible] ejaculations, he would pour out utterances of [illegible] eloquent and startling, or picturesquely suggestive and novel.

Beautifully modulated, his voice rose and fell in natural, unstudied cadences. His sentences inartificially yet gracefully balanced, never, even when prolonged beyond the usual conversational length, got tangled or endeavor feeble, apparently wandering forgetfulness of their original purpose. A principle of strange beauty cast them in complete, unbroken models. Periods of rhythmical, Æolian sweetness now and then flowed out between others of more rugged strength. Synopsizing the unexampled physical progress of my own country, he exclaimed, as he rose and gave himself and clothes a periodical hitch:

"'Tis a grand spectacle, your railroad cars, like weavers' shuttles, weaving together States, Empires and peoples into one vast field of the cloth of gold."

"America! 'tis the throne of man."

Contrasting the feeling of individual self-reliance nursed by our political institutions with the dependence bred by the less emancipating influence of monarchical, centripetal governments, he added:

"Your beardless boys roam the continents, young Columbuses, intent on new discoveries, and quelling the matinees or braving the discontents of graybeards."

He inquired whether we had swindlers in our newer world, saying that "he thought that they could find better to do, and would be glad to go away into unprovisioned solitudes, cut down trees and make themselves abiding nests to live in and get honest, so much easier than to be wandering Cains, branded by Police eyes and irons."

Speaking of the wonders of underground London, in whose vile crypts fester so many thousand thieves, housebreakers and outlaws, waking up from guilty unrest every morning, not knowing where to procure a breakfast except from honest pockets, he went on:

"Below the surface of all great cities, are wonders which transcend the upper world—not simply the pipes that pass to million mouths water to drink, gas to light up our dwellings with Aladdin alacrity, and the waste sowing from man's interplexed necessities, much as these dwarf the Pyramids and Colosseums—but the dreadful mines of crime, vagabondage and want, full of fire-damp and explosive, unhealthy gases, where judicial pick-axes are ever quarrying, without exhausting the black supply."

An Italian gentleman, widely known to European statesmanship, who had come in, touched upon the universal chart for civil and political freedom among the peoples. CARLYLE rushed in like an Andausian bull into the arena, and tore with hot speed around the entire circle of European politics.

"It is a time of great travail-pains, and nations are coming to new births. Men seem to have got long levers under the masses, and are lifting them above thrones and trumperies. Every man is now doing world-wide things. How long they will suffer such machinery as Kings with glittering circles round their heads, with tedious ceremonies, shows and allegiances, we can't see. Whether they won't pretty soon get tired of the old clothes and shed them as you did," (looking toward me,) "and bring out the knife and cut the windpipes of the anointed; this, too, we cannot tell. Here in our England are exiles from fatherlands, put out from their own countries for speaking the thoughts that lie down warm and clear in the hearts of many that are left behind." Then away he bounded in fiery leaps across Europe, tossing in the air everything that turned up in his path that seemed for a moment an obstacle to his loose, vague, unsettled, destructive political philosophy. Nowhere throughout all his varied monologues, glean the sower light of a constructive remedial wisdom. Acutely sensitive to the faults of existing systems of social order and political science, bristling with sharpest quills that sped mercilessly to the heart of every prevailing science of government, he uttered no word that indicated any conception or thought of anything better.—*From Notes at Home for June.*

THE ASSASSINATION OF RADAMA.—RADAMA II., of Madagascar, was a King of amiable character, and although not a Christian himself, manifested an impulsive and fitful desire to be so, and encouraged the spread of Christianity, and its attendant advantages of trade and education, amongst his people. His character had the radical vice of weakness and inconsistency. His temperament was joyous and buoyant; and his purposes, not his humanity and clemency, was somewhat fickle. He fell a victim to assassination in the year 1864, in consequence of a law which he had expressed his determination to proclaim, which would legalize the duello as an appeal for the settlement of quarrels, not only between individuals, but even between villages and communities. Mr. ELLIS gives an account of the murder of RADAMA:

"Force had been appealed to, in the first instance, to resist a most dangerous law, which, however, had never been really issued or proclaimed; and even that was ascribed, as, indeed, were all the errors of the King, to the evil counsels and malign influence of the menamaso. But however distinctly this removal of the obnoxious counselors might have been deemed sufficient at the commencement of the movement, viewed from the different positions which the parties relatively occupied now, it did not appear so.

Some short time after sunset, on the same eventful day, two high officers from amongst the nobles went to the King, within the precincts of the palace, and desired an interview. His majesty sent word that it was too late, and that he would see them in the morning. About midnight they repeated their visit and their request, when the King sent word that he was in bed and could not see them until the morning. Soon after cockcrow in the morning, the 12th of May, 1864, these two officers went, as it was reported, with a number of soldiers and four or five other men, to the house in which the King had passed the night, when one of them, a carpenter, forced an entrance, and they then proceeded to take the King.

The Queen, who was in the room, endeavored to protect RADAMA by placing herself between him and the [illegible], [illegible] supporting them to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not to take his life. All parties who were at all likely to know, whether RADAMA'S enemies or friends, and how much soever in other respects their accounts might differ, concurred in testifying to the great and unremitting endeavors of the Queen to protect the person and save the life of the King, until at length she was forcibly removed. When they then proceeded to seize the King, he is reported to have said, 'Do not injure me; my person is sacred. God will call you to account.' To which those who were about to take him replied, 'We do not know that; but we know that you have injured the kingdom.' I also heard that when they seized him, before the mantle was cast over his head, and the girdle passed around his neck, he exclaimed, 'I have never shed blood!' No answer was returned to this, and the herculean arms purposely engaged for the deed tightened the twisted band, which stifled forever all utterance; and, after a few struggles, a lifeless corpse was all that remained of the humane young ruler, whose accession to the throne had been hailed as the light of morning by the different races of his own country—to whom the sovereigns of England and France had dispatched letters of congratulation and presents, and had sent their representatives to his recent coronation. So perished, within the precincts of his own palace, and chiefly by those who had been instrumental in placing him on the throne, the second RADAMA, King of Madagascar."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MADAGASCAR.—The resources of a diabolical genius are called into requisition for the most cruel means of inflicting capital punishment. Among other methods of accomplishing the death of offenders may be mentioned those of spearing through the loins, followed by decapitation; suffocation by boiling down the head of the culprit in a soft mud; crucifixion; and the roasting to death by a slow fire. Instances have been even known of the conjoining of these two last punishments. But ingenuity is not yet at fault for variety. Another method of

AN EVENING IN SPRING.

From the Galaxy for June.

Rise up, fair moon! I long for thee;
Thou movest all too slow!
She saw thee rise, in other skies,
A long, long hour ago.

Her looks of love are on thy face,
Her thoughts are following thee;
Rise hither soon, thou lingering moon,
And bring them unto me.

Sweet, sweet the hours when side by side
We saw thee rise and rise,
And I turned from thee, O moon, to see
The love-light in her eyes.

My eyes shall hold thee fast to-night;
But my heart shall fly far over,
In the track of thy light, till it gives me sight
Of her who longs for her lover.

Will she not know when I am near,
And her fluttering, yearning heart
Rest from its grieving, in sweet believing
That we are not apart?

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBOROUGH.

THE EXPLOITS OF PHIL. SHERIDAN.

From Swinton's Twelve Decisive Battles of the War.

The difference between troops is great: the difference between officers is immensely greater. While the two right divisions of McCook were being assailed and brushed away, an equal hostile pressure fell upon his left division. But here a quite other result attended the enemy's efforts; for not only were the direct attacks repulsed with great slaughter, but when the flank of the division was uncovered by the withdrawal of the troops on its right, its commander effecting a skillful change of front, threw his men into position at right angles with his former line, and having thus made for himself a new flank, buffeted with such determined vigor and such rapid turns of offence, that for two hours he held the Confederates at bay—hours precious, priceless, wrenched from fate and an exultant foe by the skill and courage of this officer, and bought by the blood of his valiant men. This officer was Brig.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN: the details of his splendid exploit are of too much moment to be overpassed in the recital of the eventful struggle of Stone River.

When the Confederate divisions of McCOWN and CLEBURNE had fully engaged JOHNSON and DAVIS, the division next towards the Confederate right, which was the division of WITHERS, assailed SHERIDAN, whose front was held by the brigade of SILL and ROBERTS, with the brigade of SCHAEFFER in reserve. The hostile approach was over an open cotton field, and as the Confederates advanced in column closed in mass, with a depth of several regiments, they received a heavy fire from three batteries advantageously posted along SHERIDAN'S line. This, though destructive in its effects, did not, however, stay the enemy's onset, and the mass steadily approached to within fifty yards of the edge of the timber in which lay SHERIDAN'S troops. Then upstarting the infantry poured in the faces of the Confederates a fire before which they paused, and then new volleys, before which they wavered, broke and ran. SILL, seizing the opportunity, advanced with his brigade, charged home on the assailants, and drove them in confusion across the open field and behind their intrenchments. The discomfiture of the enemy was complete; but it was not purchased without heavy cost. The young and chivalrous SILL fell while leading this charge. Such was the first act of SHERIDAN'S fight.

The time consumed in the occurrence here narrated had sufficed to accomplish the rout of the divisions on SHERIDAN'S right, which caused that officer's position to be completely turned, and exposed his line to a fire from the rear. The conventional procedure would have been for SHERIDAN to have then retired, justifying the motive on the ground that his flank was uncovered. He did much better. Hastily refusing his right reserve brigades, he caused the left brigade, under Col. ROBERTS, to charge with the bayonet into the woods from which he had withdrawn the two former brigades. This caused the enemy to recoil and gave SHERIDAN time to form his right and reserve brigades on a new line, to which, drawing back the left brigade from its charge, he joined it also. SHERIDAN'S new front was at right angles with his former line. That had been faced east, this faced south; that had been at right angles with the Nashville road, this was parallel to it, and yet how little of this vital line he could cover, for when the two Confederate divisions that had swept JOHNSON and DAVIS from the field, had wheeled to the right and faced westward, looking toward the Nashville road, these divisions overlapped, by nearly their whole length, the right of SHERIDAN! But points on a battle-field are not protected merely by the direct presence of troops. Whatever upon a flank causes the assailant to break there, and obliges him to overcome that obstacle, covers that flank. It may be a height, stream or morass. It may be the breasts of valiant men. SHERIDAN'S division was such an obstacle. The Confederate divisions to his right were free to pass on beyond him; but in doing so they fatally severed themselves from that part of their line he held in his front, and exposed themselves to be taken in flank and rear. It was clear, therefore, that SHERIDAN must be driven off before they could safely advance. So they doubled in toward their right, and he, gathering his troops and batteries about him like a sheaf of spears, prepared to receive the shock of the mighty mass, and make time for the new dispositions the commander was pressing forward. All to his right had gone like sea-weeds torn by waves from jutting crags; but the swelling surges dashed in vain against the rock-like resistance of this division. Such was the second act in SHERIDAN'S fight.

The resistance offered by SHERIDAN'S division in his second position gained an hour's respite. At the end of that time the enemy had accumulated so heavily on his flank that he was compelled again to make new dispositions. Once more he effected a change of front. Throwing forward his left to support it on the right of NEGLEY'S division of the centre, under THOMAS, he drew back his two right brigades so as to face westward, covering the rear of NEGLEY'S line, and planted his batteries on the edge of his front. In this position, in the thicket of cedars, he was again savagely assailed, and the most terrible and sanguinary conflict of the day occurred. The full weight of the four divisions of HARDEE and POLK was hurled against the two divisions of SHERIDAN and NEGLEY. Three times they moved forward in impetuous assaults, and thrice they received such a biting fire that they recoiled and recoiled. Another hour of infinite price was thus gained. But then there came an end to the power of resistance of the Union line—SHERIDAN'S men had spent all their ammunition, and no fresh supply could be obtained, for the disconcerture of the troops on the right wing had allowed the enemy's cavalry to break through to the rear and capture its ammunition-train. Nor was this all: he had lost SILL in the first onset; he LOW lost ROBERTS soon afterward SHAEFFER—all his brigade commanders killed. It only remained to use the steel in order to gain time to retire to the line of the reserve brigade charged forward, and, under cover of this audacious sally, SHERIDAN retired the fragments of his division through the cedar thicket and out into the open plain west of the Nashville road. No sooner had this withdrawal taken place than NEGLEY, whose men had hitherto been covered by SHERIDAN, found himself enveloped by the enemy, and he was compelled to cut his way through their swarming ranks back to the open space. The right was gone, the centre gone—the army hung by a single point on the left. Happily, this point was of a diamond quality, and, as will presently appear, gave time to bring order out of the wreck of a stranded army. It was 11 o'clock when SHERIDAN'S division, with compact ranks and empty cartridge-boxes, debouched from the cedar thickets to the open plain, stretching along the Murfreesboro' turnpike. He had lost 1,796 men, and with the cost of their heroic lives had won three hours, which ROSECRANS, to whom he now reported, had been using to the best advantage. "Here is all that are left," said he, sadly, as he joined his chief. It is now time to look at what had been the procedure of that commander.

ROSECRANS AT MURFREESBORO.

When at length ROSECRANS comprehended the full extent of the calamity, he hastened to suspend the movement of the left wing, and then, followed by his staff, galloped to the scene of conflict. Two things were immediately to be done: one, to sustain the division of the right wing that solitarily stood at bay to hold back the enemy; the other, to form a new front covering his line of communications. It was, indeed, a moment of terrible trial, for it seemed that the army was going all to staves. But the moral courage of the commander was equal to the occasion. "It was now," says an eye-witness, "a series of commands too often delivered in person to superior or subordinate, it mattered not, while his staff galloped at his heels in mute anxiety lest he should fall." He heard of the rout of the right wing; he said, "We shall beat them yet." The report of the death of Gen. SILL was confirmed. "We cannot help it," replied he; "brave men must be killed in battle." Of the capture of Gen. WILLICH and the hurt that had befallen Gen. KIRK. "Never mind," he exclaimed, "We must win this battle." On another occasion, when about to dash forward under the enemy's fire, a young aid expostulated with him: "Ah, my boy," said the commander, who is a devout Catholic, "make the sign of the true cross, and let us go in."

ROSECRANS' first impulse was to support SHERIDAN; but the troops with which to do this? At length he found THOMAS, the hon-hearted, calm amid the fury of battle. One of his divisions, under NEGLEY, was stoutly sustaining SHERIDAN'S left; but he had another one in reserve, that of ROUSSEAU. "Push that into the cedar-brake in rear of SHERIDAN," said the chief; and THOMAS, in person, went to see it done. ROUSSEAU, advancing into the cedar brake, disappeared as completely in the thick brush as if a wall had been built around him. He went in by the right flank, and had partially deployed his leading brigade (the brigade of regulars,) when he was struck by the enemy, and in ten minutes the division came out again a cloud of broken battalions.

Meanwhile, to establish a new line along the Murfreesboro pike, toward which the enemy was working his way, ROSECRANS withdrew two-thirds of the left wing under CRITTENDEN. Upon a commanding knoll overlooking the open plain west of the Murfreesboro road—a plain which the enemy would have to traverse when they should debouch for the cedar thicket—he massed his batteries as NAPOLEON at Austerlitz. Thus a firm *point d'appui* was gained, and when ROUSSEAU withdrew from the cedars he was formed in the open plain along the railroad as a nucleus on which the new formation of the army was established.

NELSON AND COLLINGWOOD.

NELSON was among fighting men what a Shelley or a Rousseau is among geniuses of a different class—a fervid, original, passionate being; a man preyed on by his own consciousness of power and intensity of feeling; a beacon-fire requiring a hill to itself, and for which there is not room in hearths and fire-places. COLLINGWOOD'S genius was of a soberer hue, like that of WORDSWORTH, or the solid, quiet, amiable DAVID HUME. He had by nature a quick temper; but he had got it—just as he had got the ship he commanded—under perfect discipline. Both were very sensitive to the love of women, and regarded them with that romantic veneration which the solitude and celibacy of the old sea-life in war time had a tendency to develop in all naturally pure-minded men. But the only love affair of COLLINGWOOD was that which resulted in his marriage; and more thorough domestic affection never breathed from a human heart than is to be seen in his letters. NELSON was more than once on the point of marrying before he did marry. He had an eager craving for sympathy of every kind, the sympathy of the world at large, which is fame; the sympathy of women's hearts, which is love. Whatever else may be said of his attachment to LADY HAMILTON, it is cruel to say that it led him into doing professional or political wrong. Nothing, indeed, can be more shallow than the old illustration which would make NELSON at this time an Antony bewitched by a Cleopatra. ANTONY was a brutal debauchee, capable of energy on occasion and not without parts, but in the long run loving self-indulgence above everything. NELSON was not only full of sentiment, but his whole heart and soul were in his public duty. Part of the charm of LADY HAMILTON to him was, that as a very clever woman, in the thick of the world of the Mediterranean politics in which he was acting, she acted and thought and felt along with him. But if "brave EMMA," "good EMMA," as he called her, had endeavored to divert him, say, from attacking the French fleet, and to make him turn Trafalgar into an Actium, "brave EMMA" would have been put into a cabin below the water-line, with a sentry over her, till the battle was finished. Her ardent British patriotism was one of the spells which she cast round him. The song of the siren was always "Rule Britannia." Common sense, we think, not less than common charity, should make us see in this one failing of the great seaman a result of the same romantic fervor which was the soul of his public services; but that it was not allowed to interfere with them, even a little, is proved by a letter among those which LADY HAMILTON published, in which he discourages an obvious wish on her part to come out to the Mediterranean during his latest command. The flag of England was everything to him. Would he have dishonored it by a judicial murder, under any influence?

It does not diminish, but enhances the part played by NELSON'S imagination in this melodrama, that LADY HAMILTON seems to have been, after all, rather a vulgar woman. That is the impression given of her in the *Diary* of Mrs. TRENCH, who came across the family group—Sir WILLIAM, and Lady HAMILTON, and Lord NELSON—in Germany; and who also remarks that the lady's fine hair was seldom clean. Even here, however, we must allow for the stern feeling of the British gentlewoman toward a person who, having been an artist's model, had married a man of rank. It is pleasant to turn from Mrs. TRENCH'S picture of the "Mermaid of the Bay of Naples," who had fascinated the mighty seaman—(though, to be sure, mermaids are represented as perpetually combing their hair, which, according to Mrs. TRENCH, cannot have been her ladyship's way)—to turn, we say, to another domestic picture in which NELSON makes one of the figures. The passage, which is from a letter of COLLINGWOOD'S, in 1801, is the more interesting that it shows COLLINGWOOD vindicating his friend from a charge that was brought against him, and that has been brought, probably, against every successful great man since the world began:

"It gave me much concern," COLLINGWOOD writes, "to hear an opinion expressed by some that our friend, Lord NELSON, had not borne his elevation with the temperance of a wise man. But surely more was said about it than the matter warranted. He was at Plymouth when I was there a fortnight since, and I could not observe the slightest difference in his manner. * * * * How surprised you would have been to have dropped into the 'Fountain Inn,' and seen Lord NELSON, my wife and myself, sitting over the fireside coziny, and little SARAH teaching *Phillis*, her dog, to dance."

"Little SARAH" was one of the two daughters to whom COLLINGWOOD addressed many of his charming letters. They and their mother, their education and their prospects, were never out of his head, amid cares and labors that brought him to the grave. While he was in command of the Mediterranean, after NELSON'S death, a duty which wore him out, he wrote again and again to his darlings, and about them. They must not read novels, he says; and, indeed, in those days, before Sir WALTER SCOTT had begun to write them, novels were mostly sad rubbish. "Always remember that you are a gentlewoman," says the old Admiral, "and let all your actions show you gentle." Much of his advice is expressed in the most felicitous diction, so that an eminent diplomatist of that day expressed his wonder where COLLINGWOOD got his style? The bounty of nature was, of course, the first condition; but he was a good reader, and a reader of the best models of literature; and intimacy with a few masters is a far better training than the miscellaneous feeding on good, bad and indifferent stuff, which is so general just now. There is something classic in the manly, lucid grace of COLLINGWOOD'S English; and even here, as in the different domestic histories of the two, we may contrast him with his more illustrious friend. NELSON'S genius delighted in figurative and terse expressions, at once poetic and concise, which strike on the subject like a shot striking the water, and throw up jets of brilliant spray. "Victory or Westminster Abbey!" "Laurel or cypress!" "If there were more Emmas there would be more Nelsons!" "England expects every man to do his duty!"—these are the characteristic sayings of NELSON, which have a smack of the antique world in them, and recall the sayings of the heroes of Plutarch. The genius of COLLINGWOOD was a quiet light, a lamp rather than a torch, less powerful, but clear, genial and benign. With a calm, steady gaze he penetrated BONAPARTE'S scheme for luring away the British fleet and obtaining command of the channel; and he expressed himself generally in measured and refined language. In deed, as in speech, NELSON was intuitive and impetuous, daring against the restraints of the profession as against the foe. Thus, at St. Vincent, he left the line on his own responsibility. At Copenhagen he flatly disobeyed Sir HYDE PARKER'S signal of recall. His hatred of the French had something of a crusader's fury in it. Several times during his career he was on the point of quitting the service in disgust with what he thought ill-usage; and he foomed with rage against opposition like a breaking wave. All his maxims were in keeping with the fiery spirit. "When in doubt, fight," he said, at Palermo, to a tall young Scots lord—destined—though he never got a really proper chance—to show a kindred soul—the gallant Lord COCHRANE, afterward Earl of Dundonald. COLLINGWOOD was without this brilliant vehemence, but had the soldest placid courage, shown in the gentlest kind of way. How beautifully he glided into Trafalgar, in the *Royal Sovereign*, at the head of the lee division, in advance of the whole fleet, everybody knows. And he had taken care in the morning to put on silk stockings, that if he was hit about the legs he might give the less trouble to the surgeon. There was, indeed, a delightful vein of homeliness about "Old Cuddie," as, by a playful abbreviation of his Christian name, CUTHBERT, the service used to call him. But neither his simplicity nor his practical command of seamanship, down to its mechanical details, ever the least diminished the high veneration with which he was regarded. All that good old school, careful of their seamen, who worshipped them, strict but just to subordinate officers, exacted from the world a proper respect for their condition and pretensions. In fact, their sensitiveness as to their treatment sometimes disturbed the harmony of squadrons in a very disagreeable way. When NELSON was detached to Egypt over the heads of senior officers, Sir JOHN ORD called Lord ST. VINCENT out, and was sent home to England; and about that time nearly all friendly intercourse was interrupted in the Mediterranean fleet. Nobody will wonder at all this who has even a glimmer of a notion of what the weariness of the common run of the old life was. There were blockades in which a ship never dropped anchor from Christmas to Christmas. COLLINGWOOD was away from his beloved home for years before his death, having hardly tasted what to him was the sweetest of life's pleasures, except by snatches; and he died at sea, in 1810, less gloriously, but scarcely less painfully, than NELSON, and before his natural time—worn out by sheer labor, and true to the last to England. There is something characteristic in the dying words of the two admirals. "I have not been a great sinner, doctor," NELSON said to the chaplain, with a mournful pathos; and then, "Thank God, I have done my duty!" COLLINGWOOD'S words were happier, as, we are inclined to think that, in spite of its inferior splendor, his whole life had been. "He had reviewed," he said, "his past life, and his mind was at rest;" and though he spoke of his absent family, and of the great contest in which he left his country engaged, it was with a calm resignation. And so CUTHBERT, Lord COLLINGWOOD, breathed his last in salt water, as HORATIO, Lord NELSON, had; and was laid beside him under the vast dome of St. Paul's, beneath which they are taking their well-earned rest—

Where the fiery fight is heard no more,
And the storm has ceased to blow.

GOING TO SCHOOL.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

He helped her over the meadow brook,
While her feet she timidly set
(Twin lilies they were!) on the mossy stone
With the cooling ripples wet.

They passed the brook and it seemed to sing
With a sweeter, merrier sound,
As the two with their school-books wandered on
O'er the clover-laden ground.

O little maiden! how fair you were,
With your eyes of heavenly blue;
And the dimples played on your cheeks, as play
On a rose the drops of dew.

As play on a rose the drops of dew,
When the breezes merrily blow!
And your lips they were tints of the ripening peach,
In the morning's ruddy glow.

Bare feet, how they twinkled among the grass!
Did you know, whenever you took
The path for school, that he waited for you
By the willow-shaded brook.

Since then, the fragrant blossoms have come
To the boughs, ah! many a time;
And a bridge is over the brook, that sings,
As of old, its pleasant rhyme.

And two are straying upon the bank,
As I pen these wandering words,
And they talk of the happy school-day time,
And they watch the building birds.

But a stream there is with a grander flow,
With a sterner, sadder song,
And lovers will cross to a different school,
And help each other along!

CÆSAR AND CLEOPATRA.

CLEOPATRA was sent for to Rome. The realization of her wildest dreams seemed now at hand. She had thought but to gain her country's independence by her beauty and her sacrifice of womanly honor; might she not now become partner of the throne of the world? For freedom and independence she had become CÆSAR'S mistress; she would now gain the half of universal empire by becoming his wife. Doubtless such dreams floated before her on her journey to the capital of the world.

But could CÆSAR marry her? Would he dare? Marriage, a holy thing in the eyes of all wise men and civilized nations, was holy enough in Rome in a way. But its holiness lay not in its being a special and sacred union between man and woman as such; it was only vested with any kind of sacredness when it took place between Roman and Roman. It was chiefly binding as a civil rite—a contract arranged for by sacred Roman law, and therefore a thing in which strangers could have no share. In early Roman times, the woman in marriage was treated as a thing, a property, conveyed by the rite absolutely in the power of her husband, who had over her the power of life and death. She was in the household no better than the sister of her own children. But by the aid of Prætorian legislation, the slavery of the wife had gradually been abolished; the remedy, freedom of divorce became, however, as bad as the disease, and by the time the Republic fell, was showing itself in the shameless and dissolute lives of the freeborn Roman ladies.

This state of things CLEOPATRA could not but know: and she might justifiably think that CÆSAR, who had brought about so many innovations, would probably also attempt to make a change in the Roman customs as to marriage with foreigners. Clearly the Roman people had lost all very strict notions about marriage, even when confined to those of their own nation; but it by no means followed that they should therefore be ready to give up their old notions about it as regards foreigners. The loosest of the old crusaders never considered the marriage of a brother knight with a fair Jewess or Saracen lady as anything but a degrading connection; and the West Indian planters of to-day, men accustomed to lives not unlicentious, almost scout the Englishman who marries a negress or mulatto. Still CLEOPATRA knew that CÆSAR was far above all such national prejudices. She knew that he had admitted whole nations of strangers to the rights of Roman citizenship, and might hope that, in her person, he would seek another opportunity of trampling on the haughty bigotry and senseless pride of his fellow-countrymen. But the state of opinion in Rome favored no such step. The people who, shortly before, had looked on applaudingly when CATO lent his wife MARCIA to HORTENSIUS, and took her back after HORTENSIUS died—the people who, shortly afterward, beheld without remark AUGUSTUS put away his wife SCRIBONIA, in order to carry off from TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO his wife, at the moment in an unfit state—this people would have considered itself outraged had CÆSAR seriously proposed to marry the Egyptian CLEOPATRA. He dared not give her the name of wife. The evidence that he ever thought of doing so is uncertain. It is tolerably certain, however, that CLEOPATRA thought of sharing the empire with him under one name or another. Her dreams were not now of merely securing Egypt—she would extend her empire beyond what any of her ancestors had ever held. She might at least hope that he would acknowledge CÆSARION, since he had no other son—perhaps leave to him the mighty empire he had won, and thus Rome fall to Egypt and the Lagide, not Egypt to Rome.

CÆSARION, her son, and her youthful husband-brother accompanied her to Rome. She was well received by the Emperor. She dwelt in his palace in the gardens stretching down to the Tiber, which CÆSAR afterward bequeathed as a public possession to the Roman people, —where the palace of the Pamphili now stands. Her statue was erected in the temple of Venus. CALPURNIA, CÆSAR'S lawful wife, bore quietly the favors heaped upon her rival. Men said that a new law was about to be proposed, by which the Emperor might be enabled to marry more wives than one, and should not be required to marry Roman ladies. She held open court in the capital of the world. All who sought place or favor from CÆSAR attended her levees. The moralist and orator, CICERO, was there, fawning before her face, and abusing her afterward in his letter to his friends. He sought her presence, under the pretence of begging for certain manuscripts, which the queen of the capital of literature, ALEXANDRIA, readily promised to procure for him. At the very time he writes to his friend ATTICUS, complaining bitterly of her pride, and assuring him that anything he had to do with her was only in the interests of science, and not all degrading to his self-respect. He had heard, he says in another letter, that she was again in an interesting state. He hoped she would miscarry, as it would have been well bad she miscarried when CÆSARION was born. All this scorn of CICERO, and of many others, the Queen of Egypt saw well enough, and repaid scorn with scorn, looking not to favor with the Romans, but to her personal influence with the Dictator for the accomplishment of her purposes.

Thus she stayed till suddenly the murder of CÆSAR fell like a thunderbolt upon her. Then those terrible days of confusion—of republican hopes dashed down by ANTONY'S promptitude—of strife and slaughter in the streets of Rome—of CÆSAR'S burial and the reading of his will. What could the foreign Queen do but shrink from the public eye, and wait with patience to see what that will had done for her or for her child?

Alas, nothing! The Dictator had had no thought of the cruel treachery by which he fell. Even some of his murderers were on the list of those to whom he made liberal bequests. His gardens, as we have said, and a sum of 75 drachmas per man, were left to the Roman people; his other immense possessions were divided among the gransons of his sisters, the bulk of them being given to OCTAVIUS, the grandson of his youngest and favorite sister. For CLEOPATRA and her child he perhaps thought that time enough lay before him to provide. She was thus alone, with her hopes all blasted, in a city of foes. The Senators who so recently had crowded around her were all too busy now, with their excited hopes and fears, to mind her. And well for her in these terrible days that she was forgotten. It left her time for flight. Crushed and fearful, she left the city secretly, and made the best of her way back to Alexandria. Picture, who can, her thoughts on that dreary homeward voyage.—*St. James Magazine for May.*

WIVES VS. COMPANIONS.

There has been for some years past a great outcry from the mammas with marriageable daughters in high society in England that young men of good position and good incomes are sadly insensible to the charms of the young women of their own circle—in other words, that they don't marry. Various reasons have been assigned for this indifference and this consequent reluctance. Chief among these is the great cost of keeping up an establishment at the present day, even one which is regarded as modest and unpretending. The very general increase of luxury in Great Britain, France and the United States, the consequent expensiveness of entertainment, the demand of young ladies and of their parents that whoever marries one of the former shall maintain her in the style to which she has been accustomed, and chief among all the extravagance in female dress, which causes every woman who goes into society, or in any way exhibits herself in public, to look upon herself as wronged and slighted, and really as a contemptible nobody, if her toilette is not on all occasions notably elegant and costly—these are regarded, and reasonably regarded, as reasons why men are less ready to take wives than they were in the last generation. The consequence is that they form connections which have, in their eyes, the advantages of being less expensive and of being dissolvable if they become oppressive. The women who become their companions are in England and France, at least, in very many cases, not coarse, vulgar wantons, but sensible, well-behaved and, except upon one point, irreproachable—women who, except in recognized social position, and for the one lapse in question, are their fitting companions, to whom they often become strongly attached, and form among themselves and with their "pro cetors" a very charming society. The mammas with the marriageable daughters complain that the very elevated nature of these connections aggravates the evil. If the women were of an interior class, if they were the coarse, ignorant, sensual, selfish creatures that, according to a proper view of the case, they ought to be, the affair would generally be of but continuance. But if Lord George and the Honorable Algernon can have the society of a "young person" who is as well behaved as intelligent, as tastefully dressed, as charming in her ways, as Lady Charlotte or the Honorable Barbara, and who is a great deal prettier, and yet costs much less, and who has the added charms of being without a legal claim to the society and the support of her George or her Algernon, what is to be expected? Charlotte and Barbara have small chances of success in such a contest. This case is sad enough, but recent revelations of occurrences in London society made partly through the Press and partly through the ordinary chat of society (they can hardly be called scandal, although they are scandalous,) are, we venture to say, of a nature much more deplorable. The unlegalized attachments which are cherished in St. John's Wood, London, and in humbler neighborhoods, are said to be much less numerous than those of another kind, and which may be thus described: Young Viscount DE VERE, with an allowance of some thousands a year, finds his friend Tom Courtney, who is as well-born and as well-bred as himself, living upon the salary of a public office, with a very pretty and very charming wife. The salary is enough and barely enough, for them to live upon in comfort, if they do not go into society—meaning, of course, the society in which they were born and bred. But Mrs. Courtney must have society or she frets. Her charms and her social talents were not given to her to be hidden in the domestic circle. Consequently, Mr. and Mrs. Tom are in constant trouble, and have much more than they can do to make both ends meet. As it is, Mrs. Tom is constantly humiliated that her dresses are so vastly inferior in style, and above all in costliness, to those of her acquaintances. She feels their supercilious glances at her cheap toilettes. She has no opera box, no equipage. She wonders how it was that a woman of her style and capacity for social success allowed herself to be deluded into marrying Tom Courtenay, a good-looking, well-bred fellow, but without either money or prospects or enterprise. If it were not for a little rosy-cheeked Courtenay in the nursery, she feels sometimes as if she could hate him, and she has worried him into indifference by her fretfulness at the hard lot which compels her to live on five hundred pounds a year. De Vere sees the state of her case, and is really touched. He thinks it very deplorable that so charming a woman should be so troubled for the lack of what would merely give her her proper place in society. He endeavors to console her, and his endeavors, while they soothe her ruffled spirit, do not lessen the estrangement between her and Mr. Courtenay. De Vere, having established himself upon an intimate footing at the house, ventures, at first with real diffidence, to place at Mrs. Courtenay's disposal a few of the advantages which she ought to have, but is without, and which he possesses. Tom knows this; but when he sees the "advantages," he don't object, and he shares with his wife the use of his noble friend's opera-box and horses. The intimacy ripens, and the "advantages" increase in number and in value, and take, it is observed, almost exclusively the form of splendid additions to Mrs. Tom's toilette. Her new India shawl rivals that of any lady of her set, and her beautiful neck is clasped by a diamond bracelet, by which Tom's arm is satisfactorily replaced. She is congratulated upon her splendid acquisitions by acquaintances who don't even hint that they know who paid for them, although they have not the slightest doubt upon the subject. For Tom asks no questions; and if he is satisfied, or seems to be, who has anything to say? On the contrary, they take their share of De Vere's advantages. For Mrs. Courtenay now begins to entertain. Her little house is exquisitely and not too richly refurnished, and there she gives delightful breakfasts, dinners and supper parties, to which her acquaintances, ladies and all, are glad to be invited. They invite her, of course, in turn; and not only by way of returning civility; but because it has come to be understood that if you have the Courtenays (for Tom is always punctiliously asked) you may be sure of De Vere; but no Mrs. Courtenay, no Viscount De Vere. And the Viscount ere long must come into the title and estates; for the old Earl is getting sulky; and an Earl with £80,000 a year is a man to get upon your visiting list without any foolish squeamishness as to the means. And so it comes to be generally understood that there is an understanding between De Vere and the Courtenays. The lady is resigned to the nobleman in all companies, whenever he chooses to assert his undefined right. No one else would think of handing her in to dinner or of waltzing with her. She is plump, rosy and radiant; and Tom is the jolliest, best-natured fellow in the world. When complimented upon the excellence of his *ménage* and the elegance of his house, he gives Mrs. Tom all the credit, "she is such an excellent manager." And so she is. For De Vere this is, temporarily at least, the most charming arrangement possible. He enjoys the society and the beauty of a most charming woman of his own circle; he is compelled to use no concealment; and he lives the life of a single man of rank and wealth in elegant and refined society. From its nature, the affair is likely to be of long continuance; but this sort of thing can't go on forever, and when it comes to an end, is it reasonable to suppose that De Vere will be anxious to take a wife? The mammas say, and they say wisely, no; he knows better. And this they say is, quite as much as the arrangement with Anonyma, the reason why Lady Charlotte and the Honorable Barbara are yet, and are likely to continue, without husbands. For we hear, and our information comes from British sources, that understandings of the De Vere and Courtenay sort are common enough to affect the market supply of eligible husbands. Husbands might be had, indeed, and capital fellows, if Lady Charlotte and the Honorable Barbara could think of marrying men with a few hundreds a year; but such men will do very well to talk with, walk with, dance with, flirt with, and even have a sad, delicious heartache for—but as to marrying, that's quite another matter. Upon that point Anonyma herself could not in her arrangement be more sensible and business like. For you see, Anonyma and Lady Charlotte and the Honorable Barbara have like objects in view. They wish to secure as much as they can of the "advantages" which Lord Alfred or some other man has to offer; and as Anonyma gives more and asks less, she controls the market. And what is at the bottom of all this? Nothing but the two mean passions that are the curse of society in the present day—extravagance in dress and a craving for that petty and hollow triumph called social success. We speak of England only. Happily such a condition of society is impossible in this country, where we have no idle heirs to great titles and estates, and where we are year by year advancing in republican simplicity.—*Galaxy for June.*

THE ARTIST CALLOT.—Ten years had flown away at Florence, ten years of hardest working, and CALLOT begins to think more and more of the quaint old house at quiet Nancy, of Dame RENEE, and his father the herald. CALLOT returned to his native place, where his family and his fellow-townsmen were not a little proud of their relative and friend, the great painter, who had come to end his days among them. Not yet, however—his part in the drama of life was not quite played out. Concerning his marriage, which happened about this period, there is little to be learned. "Here," says a biographer, "he became enamored of, and espoused, a lady of beauty and good repute." Whether it was a match resulting from affection may perhaps be doubted. Let us be charitable, and hope that the married pair enjoyed as much felicity as usually falls to the lot of mortals in the holy state of matrimony. Ere long he is summoned to Paris. LOUIS the Just is setting out on his expedition against Rochelle and wants an artist to celebrate his triumph. So CALLOT accompanies him on his conquering career, and paints the humor, pathos and glory of that famous siege, and returns to Paris to complete his work; there acquiring the friendship of RUBENS the great, of PHILIP DE CHAMPAGNE, and the slightly pompous LA SUER, and other famous men and women of the time. Not long, however, did he remain in the gay city, the shadows of night were already closing around his life, and he returned to Nancy. Evil days were in store for the native land he loved so well. Of no moment now are the causes which moved LOUIS THE JUST to covet the dominions of Lorraine. Nancy, however, was not so easily conquered as Rochelle; it was as strongly fortified as any city in Europe, and its inhabitants were bold and loyal, and it was reduced at last by a most infamous breach of chivalry and good faith. The Duke of Lorraine is induced to trust himself into the French camp for the purpose of arranging the terms of peace. Once there, by the instigation of RICHELIEU he is made prisoner, and an order forced from him for the opening of the gates of Nancy. The Princess PHALSBOURG calls a council and vows to defend the capital to the last. CALLOT also is like a raging lion; but the Governor insists upon paying obedience to his sovereign's mandate. All is lost and JACQUES, in anger and despair, shuts himself up, that he may not behold the humiliation of his fatherland. Of his patriotism he has yet to give a signal proof. LOUIS victorious, desires his triumph to be immortalized by the painter's art. Who should paint the seige of Nancy so well as he who painted the taking of Rochelle? "Why does not CALLOT attend my levées, as he forgotten my former patronage?" wonders the most Christian king; and friend's retail to CALLOT the monarch's sayings, and endeavor to persuade him to worship the rising sun. In vain; presently comes an order from Duke CHARLES; and CALLOT, who had treated with contempt the wishes of the King of France, at once obeys the commands of his lawful Prince. Fancy the scene! LOUIS surrounded by his principalities and powers, RICHELIEU'S cruel face, the captive Duke, CLAUDE DE RUET, and all the train of obsequious courtiers. The most Christian king is truly delighted to see M. CALLOT; already he has engraved the taking of the Isle of Ré and La Rochelle—now he must celebrate the siege of Nancy. To the horror unutterable of the mesne-offering lackeys, the artist declines. RICHELIEU, ever impatient at being thwarted, cries out: "Remember, there are means of forcing you!" The insulted artist drew himself up and replied: "I am a Lorraine, and would sooner cut my hand off!" Here is a fine hubbub!—shall a beggarly painter, if he do wear a sword by his side and a golden medal on his breast, be allowed to beard the King of France and his Prime Minister? Forbid it, lacheydom! So swords flash out, and soldiers advance to seize the insolent, and the nobles of Lorraine prepare to defend their countryman. But LOUIS, if not always noble himself, could at least appreciate true nobility, and quieted the turmoil by saying: "CALLOT, your answer does you honor!" adding with a half sigh, as he looked upon his own courtiers, "The Duke of Lorraine is happy to possess such subjects."—*St. James Magazine for May.*

THE MONITOR.—The Monitor is, in its nature, one of those radical expressions of a scientific idea which do not admit further change in principle, though, of course, permitting improvements in detail. It was not the result of a ship-builder's experiment, no lucky guess or happy accident, but a calculated project, wrought out in the endeavor to solve a problem then engaging the mind of the chief naval Powers of the world. The transatlantic methods employed on that intricate question do not complete the requirements of the problem. We have already seen how, in order to produce the maximum impregnability, the hull of the *Monitor* was permitted to protrude but a few inches above water, and her decks were stripped of bulwarks and all other unnecessary appendages. Thus, while the *Warrior*, a vessel of 10,000 tons' total displacement, can only support about four and a half inches of armor, and that for only about half her length, the little harbor Monitors of the *Passaic* class, designed simply for coast defence, though only about one-fifth the *Warrior's* size, carry armor nearly twice as thick from stem to stern. As for the heavy *Dictators* and *Puritans*, though but half as large as the *Warrior*, their armor is more than thrice as thick as that of the English ship in its thickest part, and that throughout their entire lengths. Then, on the other hand, it was desirable to mount heavier guns in the new vessel than had ever before been carried, or had ever before been provided against, or could be provided against except on the Monitor system. Thence sprang the device of the cylindrical turret which, being revolved on its periphery by steam power, could adroitly turn its portholes to any point in the horizon. Nor was this turret complete in its operation till so built that it formed a water-tight joint with its deck. Within this impregnable floating castle the power of the enclosed artillery is only limited by the genius of the gun-maker; for the turret is an impervious gun-carriage, which, operated by mechanism, can carry ordnance of any size, and only awaits for the limit to which the art of gunsmithery shall go.

Should it happen that, while the United States adopts the monitor war vessels, her maritime rivals remain content with those of the broadside pattern, the successful initiation of the former in the battle of Hampton Roads will have resulted in giving to America the supremacy of the seas. But should it happen, as is far more likely, that, sooner or later, and by gradual steps, England and France shall be forced to copy the *Monitor*, with such petty modifications as may soothe national pride, them, as iron-clad vessels have revolutionized naval warfare, so monitors in turn will revolutionize the warfare of iron-clads; and the pigmy warrior of Hampton Roads will have dictated reconstruction to the navies of the world.—*The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War.*

SAUGER IN SAHARA.—Laghouate, the most advanced of the French stations toward the south, is a large oasis, formed by water divided into two streams by a high rock standing in the centre of the oasis. The streams, irrigating two areas of land, one on each side of the rock, fertilize together about one hundred acres. Thousands of palm-trees adorn this oasis, and the dates they produce form a large part of the food of the Arab population of Laghouate. During the last day of our journey the weather had been splendid, and the sky quite clear of clouds; indeed, through the clear air of this continent I have several times seen stars an hour or two before midday. We arrived at Laghouate half an hour before sunset, when I climbed the rock to look out over the desert. Two Arabs were on the rock, and, with bare feet and prostrate heads, turned toward Mecca, were making their silent prayers. But in the west, far over the sandy hills, the sun was setting with an African panoply of red and yellow, dyeing the sand with gorgeous colors; while in the east, the full moon was rising in a clear turquoise-blue sky, under which, for what seemed illimitable distance, the delicate gray-brown of the sand stretched toward my resting-place; while southward, there was nothing in sight but sky and desert. With this vast prospect, there came a sense of distance in which the gazer feels himself lost in the immensity of the vision. Often I have heard the desert likened to that sea, and there is true similarity. But the desert is the sea, without its ceaseless murmur, without its teeming life. If it were possible to think of the sea, not asleep, as in a calm, but dead and lifeless such would be the comparison which is inspired by looking out over Sahara. —*From a Drive to the Desert, in Temple Bar.*

MECHANISM AND MORALS.—It is a curious speculation what might have been the result of the Southern insurrection had the Confederacy possessed, and the Union lacked, mechanical geniuses who would have furnished her novel implements and engines of destruction. Had some skillful brain armed her troops with a cheap breech-loading rifle; had some Ericsson equipped her with a fleet of monitors, while the North was

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our cable dates are to last evening. The Sultan declines to accept the proposition of the great Powers in regard to Candia, and expresses his faith that he can easily subdue the insurrection. Some important victories are claimed on the Turkish side.

The French Corps Legislatif are opposed to the Emperor's new army bill.

Two more Fenian prisoners on trial at Dublin have been found guilty of treason.

A great iceberg grounded off Hearts Content on the 4th inst. On the 5th it disappeared, when it was found that it had in some way interfered with the cable of 1866 so as to prevent that line from working. The old cable, however, has easily done all the business, and the company feel sure that the damage to the new one can be easily repaired, as the iceberg was only a short distance from the shore.

We have the following summary of news per *Hansa* from Southampton, on May 7, in regard to the Hyde Park demonstration, on the day before it took place. The *Times* says: "The public will hear with surprise, and perhaps also, with no little discontent, that the Government has at the last moment resolved to permit the Hyde Park demonstration, and so long as peace is preserved, not to interfere with any of the speakers, the processions or the crowds that may enter the inclosure. The Reform Leaguers have carried their point, and the result of their reiterated defiance of the Government has been, that the Government has thought fit to give in. On the very eve of the meeting it has been discovered that the proceedings were perfectly legal, and that the authorities had no right to interfere with them in any manner. The great mass of the population of London were prepared to support the Government if it had resolved to put down the demonstration. Crowds of special constables have been sworn in and provided with staves. As many as 15,000 were expected to be sworn in on Monday. Reinforcements were under orders from Aldershot, additional cavalry were actually brought up, and the military commanders were consulted and a plan of operations resolved upon for the Park in case the Police should be found inadequate to the duty of maintaining peace."

The *British Medical Journal* says: "The progress of the Princess toward convalescence has continued in the same kind and degree since the last report. The condition of the knee joint now is that of a part in which inflammation and irritation have wholly subsided, and swelling is slowly diminishing. The surgeons are confidently anticipating that they will shortly be able to supply a corrective and supporting apparatus."

The same medical authority says: "Our Paris correspondent says: 'I have the best authority to state that the progress of the Prince Imperial is satisfactory, and that the disquieting rumors which are circulated as to the occurrence of complications in the condition of the lungs are without foundation. Where a drainage tube has been introduced, as in this case, the process of recovery is necessarily slow, but no real anxiety is felt about the issue.

Alluding to a more delicate subject, I may say also that there is no truth whatever in the rumor current here, and which has found its way into some London papers, that the Empress EUGENIE is *enceinte*.'"

The *Patrie* formally denies the statement of the Berlin *Post*, that the note recently published by the *Moniteur* was inserted in consequence of a representation made by Count BISMARCK to the French Government, with respect to the French armaments. The *Patrie* says Prussia has never made any representation on the subject of the alleged armaments of France. Herr VON SAVIGNY has left Berlin for London, to represent Prussia with Count BERNSTORF at the Conference.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the King and Queen of Belgium, the Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, are expected in Paris in a few days. The arrival very shortly of the Emperor of Russia and his two sons, and the Emperor and Empress of Austria, is also announced, and it is even stated that the King of Prussia, the Queen and King of Spain, and the Viceroy of Egypt, intend visiting the Exhibition.

The same paper says that never, for the last fifty years, has there been such a reunion of Sovereigns at one time in Paris.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* draws attention to the contradiction between the French official declarations and the news published by some English journals of continued armaments and the purchase of horses on the part of the French Government. The same journal adds: "The sources from which these statements proceed are usually well informed, and the news therefore is probably not unfounded. General confidence will only be restored upon a firm footing when there is no longer anywhere cause for anxiety. At present, on the contrary, doubt and uncertainty everywhere prevail. Even the Russian Press express misgivings with regard to the future."

The *North German Gazette* also declares that the communications from Hanover, published in France, and announcing that Prussia is making immense warlike preparations are pure inventions.

A dispatch from Brussels says: "The Military Commission have resolved to propose that the annual contingent shall number 13,000 instead of 10,000. It has also agreed to the principle of exemption from military service by payment of a fixed sum to Government. This payment, however, will only be available previous to the drawing of the numbers which decide the liability to serve."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The Fortschritt Party in the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to bring forward a resolution for upholding the rights of the Prussian Constitution, which are affected by the Constitution for Northern Germany."

The Polish members intend to renew the protest made by the Poles in the North German Parliament. They will probably also resign their seats on the final vote being taken upon the draught of the Constitution.

The arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Pesth is fixed for May 8. Great preparations are being made for their reception.

A telegram from Agram says: "It is rumored that the Committee of the Croatian Diet will recommend the adoption of the resolutions of the Hungarian Diet on the future position of Croatia, and the appointment of a deputation of the Croatian Diet to proceed to Pesth to be present at the coronation."

Signor BERTINATTI, Italian Minister at Washington, has been appointed Minister at Constantinople.

The Finance Minister of Italy declared that, having to complete certain arrangements, he would postpone his financial statement until May 9. It is asserted that these arrangements refer to a contract with a foreign banking-house for the conversion of the ecclesiastical property.

The Queen of Portugal has left for Italy.

The *Espana* denies that order has been disturbed in Navarre. Complete tranquillity prevails throughout all Spain. Señor SEJAS has been appointed President of the Senate.

The Suez Canal is now open for the passage of merchandise, and the company are prepared to undertake the transit from Port Said (Mediterranean) to Suez (Red Sea) at the following rates, viz.: For all merchandise, coal excepted, at 25f. per ton; the charge for coal will be 21f. per ton. The company are making very rapid progress in Egypt, and expect to finish the canal for the passage of large ships in thirty months.

A telegram from Shanghae says: "The reports concerning the movements of the rebels in the north of China are of an alarming character, and apprehensions are felt for the safety of Nankin."

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch received in this City from Major-Gen. DODGE, Chief-Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, says: "The Indians have attacked Gen. BROWN's party, on Rock Creek. They killed STEPHEN CLARK, of New-York; captured one [illegible] and harness; also killed one man of the escort party. Gen. BROWN is now at Fort Saunders." Another dispatch, dated at Omaha, says that there are large numbers of Indians near Forts Sedgwick, Saunders and Phil. Kearny, with hostile intentions. Gen. HALLECK, who has just returned to San Francisco from Arizona, reports that an Indian war in that section seems inevitable. The Indians have assembled in large numbers and are raiding through the villages, capturing emigrant trains and stock. The citizens have resolved to shoot them wherever found, and the Indians seem to have made a similar resolution regarding the whites.

The propeller *Planet*, Capt. JONES, from New-Orleans for Indianola, with a cargo of merchandise, met a heavy gale east of Galveston and sprung a leak, and finally foundered at 6 P. M. on Sunday, the 5th, all hands, except Mr. JOHNSON, the mate, and three of the crew being lost. Three men cut loose the lifeboat, the mate swimming to it, and, being taken up, saw the rest of the crew clinging to pieces of the wreck, but having only one oar, could not reach them. After five days and nights of terrible suffering, without food or water, the boat was cast ashore near the mouth of the Brazos River.

DANIEL W. ROTHROCK, mail carrier, a white boy aged 16, charged with robbing the United States mail on the route between Wytheville and Mount Airy, N. C., eleven months ago, was tried in Richmond on Wednesday, and found guilty. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and received a lecture from Judge UNDERWOOD. In consideration of his extreme youth, this punishment was considered sufficient.

The Russian Commissioners, Col. A. GORLOFF and Capt. CARL RUNNING, now on a tour of inspection in this country, were publicly received at the City Hall in New-Haven yesterday morning. They were also entertained by Hon. RALPH INGERSOLL, Ex-Minister to Russia, after which they visited the public institutions of the city. They left for Hartford in the afternoon.

A negro named FRANK MOODY was arrested at Petersburgh, Va., on Thursday, on suspicion of having robbed Mr. WHITEHEAD, of Greenville, N. C., of $2,700. The negro had several hundred dollars in gold which he was trying to dispose of, beside a large sum in greenbacks. While examining him another robbery was brought to light, in the perpetration of which he was an avowed participant.

Mrs. ELIZA S. PERDUE, who is described as "a beautiful and luxuriant sylph-like widow," has commenced a suit in St. Louis for breach of promise against JAMES HALL. She lays her damages at $100,000, and says that she expended $1,000 in the purchase of wedding garments. The Sheriff has not yet been able to find Mr. HALL.

On Wednesday last, while four men were working in a stone quarry near Rondout, N. Y., a large mass of rock gave way and fell upon them. Three of them were instantly killed, and the fourth was hemmed in so tightly that drills had to be used to secure his release. His arm was crushed and his feet badly bruised.

The Republican State Committee met at Topeka, Kansas, on Wednesday, to organize for a canvass of the State in the interest of impartial suffrage. Several negroes were present, strongly opposing female suffrage. There was considerable feeling between the manhood and female suffrage parties.

The Nebraska Legislature met on Friday and organized by electing W. F. CHAPIN Speaker of the House, E. H. ROGERS, President of the Senate, and L. L. HOLBROOK, Clerk. The House stands: Republicans, 27; Democrats, 9. The Senate: Republicans, 8; Democrats, 4; Independent, 1.

JOHN F. BEAN, of Ossippee, N. H., quarreled with his wife on Thursday, and she fled to her brother. Her husband pursued and attempted to take her home, when SAMUEL F. LEWIS interfered and was fatally stabbed by BEAN.

Mayor HEATH, of New-Orleans, is devising means to provide relief for the charitable institutions in that city. Some of the asylums for the needy and helpless are in want of the common requirements of life.

The grasshoppers are hatching out in Kansas in myriads, and considerable damage to Spring wheat has been sustained on the Delaware reserve lands. Their ravages are becoming serious.

A case is to be argued before the Supreme Court at Binghamton, N. Y., next week, involving the right of the New-York Central Railroad Company to charge gold rates for fare on that line.

The Laclede Races will commence at St. Louis on Monday next. A large number of horses, including some of the best racing stock in the country, will be present.

Counterfeit $10 bills of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia were issued in Philadelphia yesterday. They are very well executed.

A fire occurred in a sheepskin factory at Buffalo, yesterday, destroying the building and a large number of hides. Loss $30,000; fully insured.

The hotel-keepers of Boston agreed that their bars should be closed last night, and that they should remain closed in future.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church continued in session yesterday. Little business of special importance was transacted. A charge of gross violation of the established order of the Church, in the use of human psalmody, was preferred by Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS against Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, both gentlemen being at the time members of Synod.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding, in the action entitled JOHANNA D. HARMAN *vs.* CYRUS M. HARMAN. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff. The decree was granted for the reason that it appeared that at the time defendant married the plaintiff he had another wife living.

The number of deaths recorded as having occurred in this City, during the week ending yesterday, was 333, exclusive of deaths in the Blackwell's Island institutions. This indicates that the City is in a healthier condition than at the corresponding time for several years past.

HENRY DAVIS, who shot himself through the head on Wednesday, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. ROSENBERG and Mrs. DAVIS have been arrested and held to bail to await the result of the inquest on Monday. They both deny their guilt.

A game of base ball was played at Morrisania yesterday between the Union Club of that place and the Atlanta Club of Tremont. The Union Club won the game by a score of 48 to 10.

Private Legislation.

Ordinarily it is the private and not the public bills discussed in legislative bodies that are productive of corruption and unfair legislation. Much has been said, *apropos* of the last session of our Albany lawmakers, about some mode of reforming this objectionable feature, and it has even been proposed to shut off all special bills entirely, making general laws of sufficient scope and variety of detail to cover all cases that might arise. This, of course, would be impracticable; no human wisdom can provide against contingencies, and each point needing legislation must be attended to as it arises.

But the rapid extension of this private business is getting to be a serious evil. Besides giving ground for, at least, suspicions of compensated partiality, it takes up much valuable time for investigation by committees, and involves much expense of public money by way of printing and other necessary expenses. A scheme, however, has been devised by Mr. DISRAELI, and presented by him to the House of Commons, which, avowedly for the purpose of securing greater purity in elections, (the great source of corruption in English representative life,) contains also admirable machinery for conducting the private business of that body, has engaged attention on that ground, and may be profitably looked at by ourselves for the same purpose. Under this bill the House of Commons will delegate to Commissioners, consisting of barristers of seven years' standing and County Court Judges, many of the duties and much of the power now in the hands of the irresponsible Parliamentary Committees. Here and in Parliament it is the same; a committee report is, by courtesy, sustained, unless in exceptional cases. Securing the committee, then, is virtually securing the bill. But the proposed Court of Commissioners, which in every case will consist of three members, supersedes the House Committee, and can be demanded by any three persons desiring inquiry into an election who are willing to guarantee expenses to the amount of £1,000. Provided with full powers of investigation, they make, print and present to Parliament their report.

The judicial office of these Commissioners in England, where they are appointed and not popularly elected, will preclude partisanship, for the taint of suspicion would ruin their positions; and the direct personal responsibility involved in their decisions, particularly as they are constrained to assign most ample reasons therefor, will tend to bring out something much more like equitable and just recommendations for Parliamentary action than the present system of manipulation indulged in by Committees. It requires no profundity to see the application of this experiment to the transaction of private business in legislative bodies, and while we are casting about for relief from our own troubles a hint from such an acute and practised parliamentarian as DISRAELI may be worth taking.

France and Her Emperor---The Recent European Crisis.

There is a great deal of loose talk about the decline of French power in Europe. France, we are constantly told, has within a short time lost the lofty and commanding position which she held until at least the year 1866. Her wishes are not regarded as once they were; her voice is not potential, as once it was, and her military power is not so fearful as once it appeared to the rest of the world. The *prestige* of French arms, no less than the *prestige* of the French Emperor, is on the wane; and hereafter France must be content with something less than the supremacy which she was once permitted to assume.

If those who argue in this way take the trouble to assign any particular time or event as indicating the commencement of this alleged decadence, they are apt to refer to the part played by France in connection with the Prusso-Austrian war of last Summer. In that immense conflict, which involved Italy and other minor Powers as well as the two main German belligerents, the desires of France, or the opinions of France, were in no wise consulted. Not only so, but when France volunteered her counsel, it was rejected; when she put forward claims, they were ignored; and when, after the close of the war, the Imperial Government published a circular announcing its entire gratification with the whole course of events, the chagrin that underlaid it was too plain for even the French language to conceal. We are reminded, also, that in the present year again Prussia alone dared to put a check upon the purpose of France in regard to the acquisition of Luxemburg, and that, instead of the quick resentment which in other times would have followed such interference, the French Government submitted its claims to the decision of a Conference, though it knew in advance that the decision of the Conference would be adverse to those claims. That circumstances such as these should be allowed to pass without France asserting her power on the field is taken as proof positive that she herself accepts the necessities of the altered situation.

We take it, however, that among the other rights which France as a first-class Power may claim the privilege of exercising, is the right to *make her own decision* as to the time and the occasion when it may be necessary to appeal to the sword for the assertion or vindication of her position. A Power with the pretensions of France must always be ready to fight when fighting is a necessity of the situation; but, at the same time, she may exhibit her strength quite as much in declining to force the issue of battle when her judgment is averse to war, as though she were to plunge into the conflict on every opportunity, and come out victor on every field. It is the privilege of those who are consciously powerful to act always upon their own judgment, as well in maintaining the peace when it suits their purposes, as in pronouncing for war when thus their ends may best be subserved. Weakness may be as plainly displayed in being forced into undesirable hostilities as in retiring from a campaign defeated and cowed.

In our estimation, France had no occasion whatever to take any part in the German war of last year. It interfered in no way with any French right—trenched in no way upon any French interest—affected in no way the power of France. If, during its progress, it appeared to promise such a state of things as would enable NAPOLEON to rectify an inaccurate boundary, and if when its termination belied this promise the Emperor declined to enter upon war for an object which never demanded such a resort—we do not see that either one or the other of these circumstances could be justly considered as detrimental to France—much less as throwing her from the eminence she had held in the political system of Europe.

As to the Luxemburg question, nobody but the most short-sighted of people can consider the way in which it was so happily settled as being damaging to the *prestige* of France or her Emperor, As soon as the impecunious King of Holland tried to open negotiations with NAPOLEON concerning Luxemburg, the matter became one of European interest. Germany especially felt interested in the subject, and claimed the right of a voice upon it. If there was anything like menace uttered by the Prussian Government, (and we must remember what ridiculous exaggerations were published on this point,) there is no doubt that it was met very promptly and boldly by the French Government; and there is not a shadow of doubt that France would at once have sprung to arms to uphold any ground on the question which NAPOLEON might assume. But there was no consideration of necessity, interest, honor or pride which called for a war about Luxemburg; and the willing assent of all parties to submit the affair to a General Conference is no more indicative of French humiliation than it is a proof of German assumption.

If, in short, the course pursued by France in the German war of last Summer and in the Conference of last month, furnish proof that the power of France has declined and the *prestige* of France is lost, then we might as well admit that no nation can retain its power or *prestige* but by perpetual war. Diplomacy and statesmanship have no part in international politics; compromise has no part in the conduct of affairs; reason is no more a force in the regulation of the world. A nation must not reserve its strength till it is demanded by a great occasion, and can be controlled by its own will; but whenever a policy of the Government is in any way or in the smallest matter thwarted, it must rush to the battle-field or suffer the alternative of finding itself charged with abdicating its position.

But it is altogether idle to imagine that France has suffered in the estimation of Europe, or that NAPOLEON has suffered in the estimation of France by the events of the last two years. Europe is too well informed of the military and naval power of France, and her warlike armaments, to indulge the thought of treating her in any other way than at those times when her power has been most forcibly proclaimed. At the same time, France is too fully conscious of her capacity for war to lose confidence in the Emperor because he displays the courage to preserve the peace.

The Reported Massacre at Fort Buford.

It is now authoritatively settled that the reported massacre at Fort Buford was a deliberate misrepresentation. Advices have been received from Col. RANKIN, bearing date subsequent to that of the alleged massacre. It is almost impossible to conceive a mind base enough to invent so malicious a falsehood, one so calculated to wring the feelings of those who had friends in that isolated garrison.

The story probably had its origin among emigrants' agents, who were interested in turning the tide of emigration from the Northwest to points further South, and for the few weeks during which the reports of Indian outrages were uncontradicted it probably had its effect. The fact, however, that the garrison at Fort Buford was not massacred, as reported, does not lessen in the slightest degree the force of the criticism which that report evoked. We contended at the time that there was not a sufficient number of troops stationed on the frontier to guarantee safety to the settlers, to emigrants passing to the West by the various prairie routes, nor to the few soldiers who already occupy the outposts of civilization. A dispatch received here yesterday from Major-Gen. DODGE, Chief-Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, reports the killing by Indians of a New-Yorker named STEPHEN CLARK, on Rock Creek, and also one of his escort. Another dispatch from Omaha says that there are large numbers of Indians assembled around Forts Sedgwick, Saunders and Phil Kearny, with hostile intentions. An intelligent correspondent, writing from the frontier a few days since, says that the hostile Indians are sufficiently numerous to exterminate, in a very short time, all the troops there are on the frontier.

There is surely no excuse for this being so. There are troops enough lying idle in the Eastern States to insure perfect safety, were they on the frontier, to every man, woman and child, either located on the border or crossing the Plains. Here these troops are of no use whatever—there they would give security to life, and in so doing encourage the settlers in their agricultural pursuits. While these troops are idling about our cities, Government is responsible for every life taken on the border. A respectable show of soldiers there is all that is required; let the Indians see a force sufficient to punish them for their outrages and there will be no outrages.

The Indian is naturally a coward when brought in conflict with the white man, and never attacks unless the superiority of numbers is with him. To save the Indians as well as the whites, troops should be sent to the plains. More cavalry is wanted there. Infantry is well enough to garrison the forts, but can be of no service outside of the fortifications—the Indians will march around them twice a day. Well-trained cavalry is necessary to watch the agile foe, and to intercept him whenever he assumes the offensive.

As our garrisons on the frontier appear at present, they are but as so many baits to whet the bloody appetite of the Indians, who can surround, capture and slay them all in detail before one can be brought to support the other. If Fort Buford has not been captured and the garrison massacred, it is not because of proper precautions having been taken by the Government. It has been surrounded by a savage force equal to five Indians to every soldier within its walls, and if they did not attack, the Government is not entitled to any credit for having prevented it. Any one of our frontier posts is liable to be surrounded, captured and the garrison massacred at any moment, simply because there are not troops sufficient to defend it. Two or three flying columns of cavalry under proper commanders would furnish sufficient employment to the Indians to prevent any demonstrations by them on our garrisoned posts. Until more troops are sent to the border, we may expect any day to hear that what was reported to have occurred at Fort Buford has in reality taken place at that or some other equally exposed and almost defenceless post.

Western Railroads.

One good feature of Government aid to the enterprising builders of new railroads is the plan of granting alternate sections of land along the line of the road. In the hands of the great Illinois Central, whose managers have persistently and widely advertised their advantages, the rich lands of the "Garden State" have been rapidly taken up and cultivated and made to contribute incredibly to the advancement of the whole region. The various Pacific Railroads have the same instrumentality in their hands, which they will doubtless use with similar good results. The "Southwest Pacific," running from St. Louis through the mountain region of Missouri, strikes through the heart of an immense mineral region, where recent developments show extensive deposits of iron ore, principally of the specular oxide and red-brown hematite varieties. It is claimed that these will exceed the total iron yielding resources of Pennsylvania. However that may be, the richness of the ore and tenacity of the metal are already proven, it having been for some years worked in the furnaces along the Ohio River, where it is very highly valued. Iron men are only waiting for the road to furnish sufficient transportation to take hold of this mineral wealth and use it in advancing the construction and extension of the railway over the plains. The Pacific Railroad furor in California, which has already pushed their line over the most difficult part of the route, the Sierra, has extended also to Oregon; and the newly-organized Oregon Central, to run from the Columbia River to California, has gained such strength from Congress, and received such encouragement from practical railroad men and capitalists that, with the additional help they expect from the farmers and business men along the line, they expect soon to have the road through to Wallamet Valley. Whatever else may be stagnant, it certainly is not railroad building.

The Mexican Debts.

Already have many of the events in our late war so far passed into authentic history as to become recognized precedents for the actions of other nations. The next example of it, and a very important one for our perturbed neighbors of Mexico, is our national repudiation of the "Confederate debt." Señor LERDO DE TEJADA, a writer of some local note in Vera Cruz, has published a *brochure* giving estimates of the present resources of Mexico. The many interesting items of area, value of real estate, production of mines, population, &c., are not necessary to reproduce here, though it is worthy of note that JUAREZ's decree of 1859, by which $300,000,000 of church property was made taxable and thus really added to the State resources, was never annulled by the Imperial party, and therefore by all authorities is still recognized as in force. But the amount of MAXIMILIAN'S French and other loans, together with the expenses of French occupation, is set down at about $302,000,000. This debt the Republicans claim to have been created by the irresponsible and bogus Government, the Empire, which having proved a failure, was neither more nor less than a rebellion. Appealing, therefore, to the precedent by which the United States very justly refused to allow the legality or authorized existence of the rebel loans, the Republic of Mexico will in like manner repudiate all responsibility for the Imperial indebtedness. Interesting questions will no doubt arise under this action, but the precedent seems clear, and upon the theory consistently held by our Government of the *status* in Mexico, must be sustained, at least by the United States.

Irish Emigration.

An item from the return of the Irish Registrar-General for the last quarter of 1866 is suggestive of the rapid depletion of Erin by emigration. During the entire year, his summary gives the number of registered deaths as 93,518, a ratio of more than sixteen to every thousand of the population, while the registered births were 146,237, a ratio of over twenty-six to every thousand. Yet, notwithstanding this great preponderance of increment, the decrease of population is estimated at 46,828. The Spring of this year is bringing up again the falling off of emigration which was observed last Fall, and from the single port of Queenstown the average of late has been one thousand per week, the aggregate being considerably increased by the flow from Cork and Kerry. Thus, while English politicians are juggling with superficial words of reform in the old matter of Irish grievances, those of the aggrieved who are able are getting away to a land where, if willing to work, they can have the whole results of their labor.

TOWN TOPICS.

The want of drinking fountains at frequent intervals along our public thoroughfares has long been felt, and it is remarkable that no action has been taken by philanthropists or City authorities to supply this need. In other large cities, not half as well provided as we are, a draught of pure water may be obtained in every public square, and half a dozen times, it need be, along every thoroughfare. Some of these fountains are established by the authorities, who are actuated in the premises by the same common sense which legislates for lamp-lighting or street-paving. Others are erected by philanthropists who do not overrate the value of their gifts as sources of health and comfort to their fellow-citizens. It is a peculiarity of our climate that makes us all heavy drinkers both in Winter and Summer. In cold weather we take to our tea like the Russians, and in our boiling days we need internal bathing. The patrons of these drinking-fountains in our streets and avenues would be innumerable. At the market-places they are a crying-out necessity, and more practical work for the temperance cause would be done by the erection of a dozen along South and West streets than could ever be achieved by its most eloquent advocates. A few thousand dollars would be sufficient to supply the City with a goodly number of fountains before the hot weather reaches us, although it is now getting up its steam behind the clouds which have lingered so long among the days of May.

Four lines of City Railroads have their termini at the south end of the City Hall Park. Without the shadow of right these corporations have seized the open space opposite the Astor House and appropriated it to their own purposes. It is scarcely possible that this abuse will continue a day after the ground is broken for the new Post-office. We, therefore, ask the Third and Fourth-avenue Railroads, the East Broadway and the Avenue B lines, while they are yet in possession of their temporary terminus, to unite in the purchase of a down-town site where on a fine and convenient depot may be built. Experience proves the necessity of such a structure, even if it were not certain that the present terminus must be changed. The current of passengers setting toward the present stopping-place of these roads is always great, and when delays in the arrival of the cars happen—an occurrence which is by no means infrequent—numbers of people gather at the corners to await their opportunity to ride. This waiting is at all times uncomfortable and unpleasant, but especially so in cold and rainy weather; and it is a grievance which the public ought not to suffer. The up-town termini of these and other railroads, where comparatively few passengers enter the cars, in Winter offer the necessary shelter and warmth, and in Summer supply the desirable shade; but, singularly enough, at the down-town stations, where these important accommodations are most required, there appears to be no disposition to establish them.

Some years since the Common Council gave the Hudson River Railroad Company the right to run small cars from Chambers to Thirtieth-street, on condition that the Company should dispense with the use of steam below Fifty-third-street. It was understood, however, that the Company should be allowed time to put up a depot at Thirtieth-street before the steam cars were taken off. Now, many years have elapsed since this depot received its finishing touches, but there is no disposition shown by the Company to stop their steam engines at Fifty-third-street, in compliance with the stipulation which was imposed by the Common Council. The authorities have recently been inquiring into this breach of contract on the part of the Railroad Company, and the evidence shows that the property-holders along the route have great grievances. Numerous accidents have happened; the cars run at a dangerous rate of speed; buildings are so shaken that plaster drops from the walls and ceilings, and property has depreciated 25 to 50 per cent. The Company is also in the habit of unloading live stock in the street. We think it about time that the Hudson River Railroad was compelled to conform to its agreement in regard to the use of steam. The difference in time between the running of the horse and steam cars from Thirtieth to Fifty-third-street is not more than eight minutes, and travelers might well afford to lose that, or even longer period. Above Fifty-third-street the population is comparatively sparse, and accidents are not likely to occur. Steam might still be used from that point northward for many years to come.

Eight years ago the veterans of our National Guard organized an association for pertinent purposes, and have year by year prospered in the path laid out by the original projectors. In the eighth annual report the Board, of Management state that there are now 356 members, and that there is a project to erect in Central Park a monument to the memory of the members of the Seventh Regiment who perished in the war of the rebellion. The contemplated cost is about $50,000.

Some two years since a part of the pier at the foot of Roosevelt-street sunk, leaving a dangerous debris of rock and timber partially exposed, but often hidden by the tide. The Ferry Company has not seen fit to repair it, the Corporation declines to touch it. There it remains, a choice illustration of meanness on the one hand and carelessness on the other—an excellent point for ships to run upon, an admirable temptation in dark or stormy times for craft to split against. A huge cross warns pilots by day, and a large lamp gives token of danger at night—but so far as care, public spirit or municipal enterprise is concerned, no better evidence of the total absence of such could be desired.

The magnificent packet-ship *Hibernia* was burned at the foot of Beekman-street some two weeks since. In the opinion of many she should have been towed out and scuttled at once; but other counsel prevailed, and she was permitted to roll over upon her side, to the great peril of adjacent shipping. She still lies where she then laid, the pier is useless, the ordinary activity of the dock is paralyzed. It is the duty of the Harbor Masters to clear the piers and keep all the docks in such order as best conserves the interest of all concerned, but so far as we can see, nothing whatever has been done. In twenty-four hours private enterprise could wipe out every remnant of the charred and useless hulk, but unless the authorities interfere there is no prospect of any change whatever.

If bank directors would casually drop in and examine the books of their clerks, without waiting for the usual quarterly examination day, when the accounts are all properly balanced and everything is made as correct to the eye as it can be, there would be fewer bank defalcations to record. The very uncertainty of the time for an investigation of the books would be the best preventive of clerical delinquencies. So, if grand jurors would pay *unexpected* visits to public institutions they would most likely discover many things to shock their sense of propriety, and which they might be the means of improving. The Grand Jury, we observe, has lately revived the custom of appointing a Committee of their number to visit and report upon the condition of our Police stations and City prisons, and this Committee is now making its observations. It is not strange that up to this time these gentlemen have found all the establishments they have examined in the best possible condition as to cleanliness, &c. It would certainly be singular if such were not the case, when it is remembered that two or three days notice has been given of the proposed visit of the Committee. Grave and well-authenticated complaints have been made against the manner in which prisoners are conveyed from the City to Blackwell's Island, and instances of atrocity have been narrated as occurring in the prison vans sufficient to warrant a searching investigation.

The remarkable change which for two years has been going on in the narrow streets on either side of Broadway, south of Canal-street, has attracted general attention, affording much matter for agreeable comment to those who are interested in the continued growth of our great trade, and also to those who desired to see leveled to the ground the vile houses which formerly abounded in Church, Leonard, Reade, Elm, Duane, and other streets. Even the most sanguine persons could have scarcely expected, however, in the short space of two years, to have witnessed a transformation so radical as that which has taken place. A general impression obtained that the up-town tendency of business would absorb in its current our wholesale dry-goods dealers, and that the neighborhood alluded to, if it were ever to be rescued from its miserable accessories, would be given over to the occupancy of bonded-warehouses, junk-shops and cheap lodging-houses. It was otherwise decreed. Our merchants, fully alive to the importance of a location which must always remain the great centre of the shipping interest, and also of the great lines of railroads, have seized this portion of the City, and settled the point forever that the wholesale trade would not be compelled to follow the retail, by erecting splendid, commodious and substantial warehouses. Since the 1st of January, 1865, we learn from a carefully prepared article published in our columns a day or two since, that *ten million dollars* have been expended in the construction of those great wholesale establishments, the building of which has completely transformed the appearance of many streets in the Fifth and Sixth Wards. This amount represents the cost of construction of two hundred buildings, at an average outlay for each of $50,000. Many of these structures are something more than great warehouses. They are architectural ornaments to the City.

Affairs in Arizona—Indian War Inevitable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 16.

Gen. HALLECK, with his staff, and Quartermaster-General ALLEN have returned from Arizona.

The Indian depredations continue. The latest intelligence states that a general Indian war is inevitable. The savages are assembling in the mountains in large numbers and are raiding through the the valleys and traveled roads, driving off stock and capturing trains. The Indians have been notified by the citizens that they will be shot at sight when found wandering among white men.

Gov. BLAISDELL has appointed J. NEELY JOHNSON, Ex-Governor of California, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Nevada, made vacant by the death of Judge BROSMAN.

Destructive Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, May 18.

A fire broke out this afternoon in H. M. LYMBURNER's sheep skin factory, immediately in the rear of HOWARD's mowing and reaping machine factory, on Chicago-street. The building and its contents, consisting of 12,000 dressed skins, 4,000 green hides and a quantity of finished leather, was destroyed. The loss is about $30,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The roof of HOWARD's mowing factory was slightly damaged. The neighboring property is all safe.

Burning of a Railroad Depot at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 18.

The car-works of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, corner of Jefferson and Wenzel streets, were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was accidental and the loss small.

Grand Tournament at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 13.

A grand tournament for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers comes off on Wednesday next. Preparation has been made to seat 10,000 persons.

Arrivals of Gens. Grant, Thomas and Dent in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Saturday, May 18.

Gens. GRANT, THOMAS and DENT arrived here to-day from Washington.

WASHINGTON.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

Representative ASHLEY, of Ohio, is still here in connection with that subject. One of the members of the Committee says they will soon adjourn. They heretofore adopted a rule that the strictest secrecy should be observed as to their proceedings, and this has been rigidly respected by all of them.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of fractional currency issued by the printing division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day was $112,600. The amount sent away during the week was $352,041, of which $100,000 went to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $50,000 to the United States Depository at Louisville, Ky., and the balance to National Banks and others.

One hundred and ten thousand dollars in notes of $1 and $2 were forwarded during the week—$60,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and $50,000 to Louisville, Ky.

The Treasurer of the United States holds as security for circulating notes $340,641,450, and as security for deposits of public moneys $38,902,950; total, $379,544,400.

The disbursements from the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day were as follows: War Department, $445,450; Navy Department, $311,000; Interior Department, $486,660; total, $1,243,690.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $117,250; total to date, $302,822,266. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $3,865,792, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,956,474.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week was $323,569.

Internal revenue receipts to-day were $511,544; for the week, $2,595,869. The aggregate amount for the fiscal year, to date, $238,348,341.

DECLINES TO RECEIVE PUBLIC MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

The Second National Bank of Chicago has voluntarily ceased to be a depository of public moneys, and has applied to withdraw the securities deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

REGISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

An application was made to the Supreme Court of this District several days ago for a *mandamus* to compel the Judges of Election to place the names of certain citizens on the registry of voters. The Court to-day, through Judges OLIN, FISHER and WILEY, delivered separate opinions, all arriving at the same result, namely: That the *mandamus* could not lie until after the expiration of the two days allowed by law for the correction of the poll list.

The particular circumstances of the four or five cases presented were discussed, including that of Dr. BOYD, who had heretofore been convicted, on two indictments, of aiding and assisting the escape of slaves, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for fourteen years, but was, after serving eighteen months of the term, was pardoned by President LINCOLN. Dr. BOYD, on being denied by the judges the privilege of having his name registered, on the ground that he had been convicted of an infamous offence, produced his pardon, but this was not considered by them sufficient evidence of his right to vote.

Judge OLIN, in delivering his opinion to-day, held that the pardon restored Dr. BOYD to the possession of his civil rights, but Judge FISHER held that the fact of pardon would not permit him to vote if the offence of which he had been convicted were infamous. The statute under which he was convicted was not in the nature of a penal law of disfranchisement, and therefore did not apply in this case. But the offence was not known in common law as an infamous crime, which applied only to conviction "*malum in se*," or against the law of God; so, Dr. BOYD was entitled to have his name registered. No remedy, however, could apply until after the expiration of the two days allowed by law for the correction of the poll lists.

This subject derives additional importance from the fact that but comparatively few white voters presented themselves for registration in the First and Second Wards, where the blacks have a majority, owing to the default of white citizens, many of whom are now desirous of having the books reopened in order that they may register.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Conscience Fund of the Treasury Department was increased to-day by the reception of $50, sent from Gilbertsville, Mass.

NUMBERS OF STOLEN NOTES.

The twelve thousand dollars, in fifty and hundred dollar notes of the First National Bank of Jersey City, stolen from the office of the Comptroller of Currency, were numbered on the upper right hand corner, Nos. 19,599 to 19,688; on the lower left hand corner, Nos. 671 to 750; numbers the same on both denominations.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

The Fair held in Washington for the past two weeks for the relief of the destitute in the South has netted between $3,000 and $4,000.

The Judiciary Committee has taken a large mass of evidence on the impeachment question.

UNLOADING STEAMBOATS AT NIGHT.

The following circular addressed to the Collectors of Customs

Congressional resolution. On the 28th of March, therefore, almost immediately after this action by Congress, Col. SEELEY, stationed at St. Louis, was prepared and ordered to ship from that point to aid the overflowed population in Mississippi 12,000 bushels of corn and 500 barrels of pork. About the same date Gen. BROWN, Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, was ordered to supply those who were in immediate want. The appeals from Georgia were so pressing that at the same time Col. SIBLEY, Assistant Commissioner for the State, was ordered to purchase on the spot, to prevent starvation, until a supply could be sent. As soon as possible the Bureau purchased in the North and shipped for the relief of Georgia 15,000 bushels of corn and 120,000 pounds of bacon, to arrive on the 30th of April. Subsequently 20,000 bushels of corn and 150,000 pounds of pork were sent to the same destination. And this shipment is now on the way.

As it was found more economical to purchase at Louisville, Nashville and Newbern, Gen. CARLIN, assistant Commissioner for Tennessee, and Col. BUMFORD, Assistant Commissioner for North Carolina, were instructed to buy and issue to prevent starvation in those States.

Alabama was in a very needy condition. Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, Assistant Commissioner, was ordered to supply those suffering and in danger of starvation till supplies could be sent. On the 15th of April 30,000 bushels of corn and 150,000 pounds of pork were shipped to Mobile.

Louisiana, which did not stand in need of supply when the first estimate was made, became one of the neediest States after the overflow of the Mississippi.

At the middle of April Gen. MOWER reported from that State 50,000 people in total destitution. Starvation was prevented by the immediate purchase and supply of provision from New-Orleans.

In Arkansas a comparatively small want along the river shores has already been fully supplied by the prompt action of the Bur-au. By reference to Gen. HOWARD'S circular No. 11, dated April 3,1867—(for this circular was issued by Gen. HOWARD, and not by the War Department, as stated by the *Tribune*,) accompanying the Congressional resolution, it will be seen that the relief given by the fund of $500,000 appropriated, consists of one (1) bushel of corn and eight (8) pounds of meat per month for each adult person, and one half of this amount for each child between one and fourteen years of age. Consequently the shipments alone of grain and meat made by the Bureau to Southern destinations before the 1st of May, one month after the passage of the resolution, at an approximate calculation, gives such partial relief as was intended by the legislation to thirty thousand people for three months. The number of persons relieved by supplies purchased in the destitute localities amounts perhaps to half as many more. To this public relief so efficiently administered through the organization and officers of the Freedmens' Bureau has been added that of the various private associations throughout the country. Beyond all others, however, the donations from New-York to this humane purpose, have been munificent—the City who though conservative in her politics, is always radical in her charities.

MEXICO.

Diaz' Barbarous Threats—Influence on the Garrison of the Capital—The Situation at Queretaro and City of Mexico—Recapture of Toluca by the Imperialists—Forced Loans by Both Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Friday, April 19, 1867.

On Monday last, the 15th inst., Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ and Padre AGUSTIN FISCHER, Secretary of the Emperor, had a conference at the Plantation of MORALES, situated some nine miles northeast of the Capital. DIAZ told Father FISCHER that if he was fortunate enough to take Mexico, he should, in obedience to orders, hold as prisoners Señor LACUNZA, Ex-Minister of State, and Gens. MARQUEZ and O'HORAN, and that they had been outlawed by a proclamation issued by BENITO JUAREZ. Also, that he should, in obedience to orders, shoot all Austrians. French and Belgians he took prisoners. When DIAZ made these declarations, Father FISCHER told him he could not treat with any one whose actions were based on the pleasure of murder and other barbarities, and left him. The garrison of the city was told the result of the interview, and quite all of the 13,000 or more men which compose it have declared that no 15,000 men shall ever take the first line of entrenchments.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

At Queretaro the Emperor has 14,000 men. They hold the country within a radius of sixteen miles of the city. The Liberals have made many desperate attempts to capture some of the hills or *cerros*, which command the city, but at each time they have been repulsed with severe losses. Seven different assaults have been made on the surrounding hills and at each one they have lost from 1,500 to 3,000 men. The action of the 26th ult., by which MIRAMON captured 3,500 of the Guanajuato troops, and for which ANTILLON was tried by Court-martial and shot, was one of the most important events of the war. CHAREZ, of Guadalajara, is gathering up an army in the States of Guanajuato and Queretaro for operating in the rear of the besiegers of Mexico or Queretaro.

Toluca, 26 miles from here and the Capital of this State, was recaptured by the Imperialists day before yesterday. Cuernavaca has been occupied by the Imperial troops since the 2d inst.

Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ is now at the village of Guadalupe, five and a half miles north of Mexico. Yesterday his engineers, with pioneers, endeavored to commence intrenchments about a mile and a quarter north of the northern entrance of the capital, but were soon driven from the attempt by the Rodman guns of the Imperial fortifications. There are some 400 pieces of artillery in the capital. All attempts to take the city must be made within a month or given up until the close of the rainy season or October next. The two armies are about equal in number, and the Imperialists are seeing their plans succeed, which are to get all of their enemies in the valley and make a grand battle. On their side is all the native military talent. They have Marquez, Ottoran, Miramon, Tabera, Mejia, Mendez, Castillo, Vidaurri, Quiroga, Chanez, Noriego, Cazanova and many others, while, if we except PORFIRIO DIAZ, the Liberals have none but lawyers as commanders, unless it be CORONA and a few foreign officers. DIAZ'S cavalry are well mounted and armed, and every three out of five of their number are French veteran cavalry, which BAZAINE willingly and knowingly allowed to desert on their way to Vera Cruz.

The Liberals avoid all attempts at open battle, and depend upon time and the patriotism of the people to win. They put a loan of $1,500,000 on Puebla as soon as captured, and have collected in Toluca $280,000, and $165,000 on Pachuca.

THE PROSPECT.

Time alone must decide all these questions. The dastardly desertion of his army by MARQUEZ, while they were fighting the fifth day's battle on the plains of Apam, has postponed events for at least six months. Both governments are levying loans as their only means of support. Provisions are getting scarce, people are starving, commerce is bankrupt, trade is over, and Mexico, under any government, is too poor, too exhausted, to be self-supporting. The Rothschilds' Branch Bank here has been closed for a month.

The wildest and most nonsensical rumors are afloat and hardly a word of truth is to be obtained from any party.

The Situation at Queretaro—The Valley of Mexico.

From the Mexican Times, April 15.

We can go to press to-day with correct and perfectly reliable information from Queretaro. We have been called upon to-day by an American gentleman who left there last Thursday, who reported that for six different and successive days the Imperial army has marched out of the city into the open country for supplies of provisions, and had on each occasion offered battle to ESCOBEDO'S command. There was sickness on both sides when he left, and prospects of many months' fighting.

Yesterday at 7 A. M. a division of Liberal troops, about 4,500 strong, came down the slope of land west of Tacubaya into that town. When within cannon range of Chapultepec they threw three 24-pounder shot at the castle.

At 3 P. M. of yesterday a shell was thrown from Chapultepec at the Casa Colarada, and late in the evening a few round shot were thrown at the earthworks at the citadel.

In reference to the actual situation here, we are generous enough to advance the gratuitous opinion that there is more smoke than fire, or in plainer English, that those who ought not to be are more frightened than hurt.

Brig.-Gen. ZERMAN, of the United States Army, is now with Gen. SANTIAGO VIDAURRI, Minister of State and of Hise ends. The exact position occupied by the General we are not able to state.

Steamer Gen. Sedgwick Disabled at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Saturday, May 18.

The steamship *Gen. Sedgwick*, from New-York for Galveston, Texas, has put in here, having been disabled south of Hatteras.

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, May 18.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Committee on Home Missions reported that 419 missionaries had been employed the past year, and the receipts had been $129,676. The Publication Committee reported the receipts, $101,389; disbursements, $95,987.

The Ministerial Committee reported that in the year nineteen disabled ministers, twenty-three widows of ministers, and four full orphans had been provided for, with an expenditure of $7,800.

The Trustees of the Presbyterian House reported as follows: Receipts of the year, $32,480. expenditures, $30,937.

The elders of the Church held a session last night to discuss the duties of their calling, in which a large number participated.

This morning the Committee on Reunion of the two bodies of Presbyterians, reported at considerable length, after a consultation of several days, which was conducted in the kindest spirit, the terms of reunion which were agreed upon.

The preamble sets forth the advantages of reunion, greatly augmenting the strength of the Church. The conditions are that the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of the common standards of the two branches, the confessions of faith, shall continue as heretofore, and the discipline of all the ministers and churches in the two bodies are to have the same standing in the united body.

All churches not thoroughly Presbyterian, who are in the organization, shall be advised to perfect their organization, and no other churches shall be received. Official records of the two branches shall be preserved and held as the history of the Church. No rule or precedent, not recognized by both bodies, shall be accepted until accepted by the united body. Corporate rights are to be consolidated.

There shall be no single committees for church enterprizes. These terms are to be ratified by three-fourths of the Presbyteries of each branch. The terms are to be published and a report made to the General Assemblies in 1868.

Theological Assemblies may, if they desire, put themselves under the synodical control. Hon. DANIEL HAYS, Hon. HENRY W. GREENE, Dr. DANIEL LORD, Dr. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Hon. WILLIAM STRONG and Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD are recommended as a committee to investigate questions of propriety and vested rights, and to report next January.

The report was referred, with discussion, to a committee of nine, to report to the Assembly next Wednesday.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

The names of the new Senators to be appointed by the Queen having been sent from the various Provinces included in the Dominion, it is expected that the proclamation of the Union will soon appear. The last names were sent by the Atlantic Cable on Saturday. The Quebec people have started a report that orders have been issued to prepare Spencer Wood for the reception of Lord MONCK; but the thing is improbable, as it is well known that the fitting up of Rideau Hall is going rapidly forward, and as a matter of course, His Excellency will prefer to be near the seat of government, rather than at Quebec. Speculators undoubtedly have much to do with the many rumors of this character which are so frequently set afloat. The Government appear to be exceedingly reticent, and not a word escapes them with regard to the arrangements for setting the Union in motion. There seems to be very little doubt now that September is the time fixed for the elections, in order that the new assessment law of the Province of Ontario may be acted upon; if so, it will make a considerable difference in the elections, and throw many of the candidates out of their calculations.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

In the accounts published by the American journals of the *melee* at Ridgeway last Summer it was stated that the colors of the Queen's Own had been captured by the Fenians, and *Harper's Weekly* actually gave an engraving of the colors said to have been captured. Now, it was altogether incorrect that such colors could have been captured, for the good and sufficient reason that the Queen's Own have never carried any. The Thirteenth Battalion, of Hamilton, who were in the thickest of the affair and seem to have been mistaken for the Queen's Own—the latter wearing dark green and the others scarlet uniforms—carried their colors on that day and brought them from the field with them. No colors were lost; yet the *Fenian Volunteer*, of Buffalo, repeats the story of capture, and says that a party of officers were sent to demand the restoration of the flag. As the only colors borne on that day were those of the Thirteenth Battalion, who were last engaged with the Fenians, it is incorrect to say that a demand for the flag was made. If, as the *Volunteer* says, the colors are to be seen at Buffalo, they must belong to some one else than those who met the Fenians at Ridgeway; they are certainly not those of the Thirteenth Battalion, the only colors on the field that day.

MILITARY REVEW AND CHANGES.

There was a grand review of the troops in garrison here on Monday afternoon. The weather was very unfavorable, and prevented a much larger concourse of spectators than there was. The review was under Gen. SLISTED, who, seeing the threatening state of the weather, gave orders for a postponement; but they were subsequently countermanded, and the whole force marched to the field, the Thirteenth Hussars, a splendid troop, taking the lead. They were followed by the Tenth Royals and the Queen's Own, headed by their bands and mustering 900. The Hussars were the great attraction. The regulars and volunteers were, together, put through the field exercise, and the latter acquitted themselves very creditably. The artillery mustered strong on the occasion, and made some fine movements on the ground. The General, at the close, highly complimented the volunteers, and said that in all his experience he never saw a body of men do better. It is announced that several changes will shortly be made in the location of the troops. One regiment is to leave London, without being replaced by another. The whole of the batteries of artillery now stationed in this city are to be changed, one going to New-Brunswick. It is not likely that any of the regiments will go to England this Summer. Possibly some may be removed in the Fall.

ACCIDENT IN THE RAPIDS.

The steamer *Grecian*, one of the finest in the regular line running from Hamilton to Montreal, had a narrow escape from being dashed to pieces, some days since, when going down the Lachine Rapids. The channel is so narrow that it merely admits the passage of a vessel, but there being higher water than usual, the *Grecian* struck the rock, and causing a leak, the boat filling so fast that it was necessary to run ashore, which was only accomplished in time to save all on board, for had she sunk all would have gone down. The danger of shooting the rapids, especially those of Lachine, does not appear to be properly appreciated. Hitherto, however, the boats of this line have been very fortunate. The *Grecian* is not so badly damaged as to prevent her being got into running order in a short time.

THE ST. CLAIR CANAL.

The project of constructing a straight ship canal across the St. Clair Flats is to be proceeded with on the plan of Major-Gen. CRAM, of the United States Engineer Corps, and the contract for the same has been awarded to a Canadian contractor, Mr. JOHN BROWN, of Thorold. The estimated cost was $428,754, and Mr. BROWN'S contract is for $409,214 85. The highest tender was $551,118 02. The construction of this canal will obviate the necessity for all such schemes as the Georgian Bay and other canals, now in embryo, and they must consequently give way.

FROM THE MINING DISTRICT.

The official report of the Government Inspector for the Quinte gold district, just published, exhibits rather an encouraging state of affairs. He enumerates about one hundred shafts as having been sunk in Madoc and adjoining townships. During a month nearly 4,000 persons had visited Madoc, most of whom remained and are prospecting in the neighborhood. Alluding to the increase of settlements, he says that at El Dorado, where last Fall there was but a single log shanty, there are now eight dwellings and new ones going up every day. Thirty mining licenses had been issued, and a new crushing machine was going up. Private information from various parts of the district indicate an increase in the excitement. Two shafts are to be sunk close by the famous Richardson mine. A vein of silver is said to have been struck, and specimens of it are exhibited at Bridgwater.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY.

The members of the Government are scattering, after arranging for the repairs required on the Parliament buildings at Toronto and Quebec. Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD is to go to Kingston in a few days, where he is to have a grand reception from his constituents. The rest of the Ministers have left for their respective homes. The Crown Lands Department for Ontario and Quebec are to be opened in the cities of Toronto and Quebec on the 5th of July. The officials now at Ottawa are to be divided between the two places. There are to be several important Governmental changes, particularly in the Finance Department.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The jury system, which is found to be very faulty, has given rise to some discussion, and it is evident that a change of some kind will have to be made. Charges of both grand and petit jurors being tampered with are freely made.

There is much difficulty in finding accommodations for the troops who have been ordered to leave their quarters in the Parliament buildings of this city. An offer of accommodation has been made by Hamilton, and possibly a wing of one regiment may be sent there.

Prices are going up rapidly. Almost everything in the provision line has advanced. Some things, especially flour and fuel, have gone up to more than double the former prices.

A great many cattle are being constantly shipped from here to the United States, notwithstanding the high prices and heavy duty.

The English racquet champion and his brother gave an exhibition of their skill in the Court at Hamilton, yesterday. Two amateurs appeared, and played well against the champion.

A new printing establishment, on the joint stock principle, is to be started at Montreal, with a capital of $100,000. It will be the most extensive affair of its kind in the Dominion.

A Murderer's Account of the Struggle with his Victim.

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Commercial* publishes in full the confession of ROBERT FOLGER, who was executed at Washington, Penn., on Wednesday, for the murder of ROBERT W. DINSMORE on the night of Dec. 4, 1866. Mr. DINSMORE was a wealthy farmer, 56 years of age, residing with his wife and two daughters in Hopewell Township, Washington County. The confession, which FOLGER handed over just before his death, is dated April 15, and was written by himself. It is very voluminous, covering 27 pages of closely-written foolscap. He commences the document with a sketch of his own history. The proposition to rob Mr. DINSMORE first came from JAMES MONTGOMERY, and was agreed to. WM. MONTGOMERY, *alias* "Babe," and FOLGER started one night to execute the robbery, but could not find the house. The matter was then dropped till the 4th of December, when JAMES MONTGOMERY again urged it upon them. MONTGOMERY and FOLGER are tried after FOLGER and WM. acquitted, testimony to prove an *alibi* having been produced. It was supposed that FOLGER would testify in this case, repeating his confessions, but when brought into Court he refused to testify. In his confession FOLGER says he went to the door of Mr. DINSMORE'S house and knocked on the night of the murder, their intention being only to rob him, supposing he had much money. In this they were unsuccessful. Mr. DINSMORE came to the door and FOLGER asked where a Mr. SLEMMENS lived. What followed he details thus: He leaned forward out of the door to show me, and I then stepped in beside him and told him he was the man I wanted. I then presented the pistol at his head, and told him if he hallooed I would blow his brains out. Mr. DINSMORE said, "What in the name of God do you mean, you scoundrel" or rascal, I do not remember which. Mr. DINSMORE seized me by the collar and commenced tussling with me. In the tussle one of the buttons was pulled off my overcoat, and one hook pulled straight that I had hooked before entering the house. One button was pulled off my overcoat collar, and two off my vest. When Mr. DINSMORE asked me what I wanted with him, I told him I wanted his money. The pistol was not cocked when I presented it at Mr. DINSMORE'S head. After the buttons gave way on the collar, Mr. DINSMORE seized hold of the pistol, when a severe scuffle ensued. During the scuffle I called to "Babe." I said, "'Babe,' come on." When "Babe" came in Mr. DINSMORE was trying to pull me into the lighted room. I called to "Babe" to knock him down. He did so immediately. He looked around to see what he was doing, and saw him throwing back the skirt of the cape of his overcoat, as if preparing to strike some one. "Babe" then picked up a chair and struck Mr. DINSMORE on the head, but owing to Mr. DINSMORE and I being in such close contact, he could not get a fair blow at him. When "Babe" struck Mr. DINSMORE on the head with the chair, Mr. DINSMORE released his hold on me. I then turned from him and entered the lighted room, and "Babe" was in the rear of him. I saw "Babe" use the knife in the kitchen while Mr. DINSMORE and I were scuffling; could see the bright blade flash in the dark. When Mr. DINSMORE let go his hold on the pistol, I went into the lighted room used for a bedroom, and left Mr. DINSMORE and "Babe" in the kitchen. Mr. DINSMORE knocked "Babe" down a heater I went into the bedroom. When I first entered the bedroom Mrs. DINSMORE was standing in the middle of the floor; she went to the grate and caught up the fire shovel, and made a motion to strike me. I pointed the pistol at her, and she called to me not to shoot. Mr. DINSMORE then came into the room and picked up a chair and rushed at me to strike me. He was between "Babe" and myself, one of us before him and one behind him. I ran out of the bedroom and across the hall into the parlor, and shut the door after I entered it. I was in the parlor a few seconds, and bethought myself that it would not do to leave "Babe" and Mr. DINSMORE alone. I opened the door, and crossed the hall and entered the bedroom again. Mr. DINSMORE immediately came at me and caught the pistol, when we began to scuffle low down. Mr. DINSMORE was to my left side; I had hold of the pistol by the butt and muzzle. In the scuffle I cocked the pistol and discharged it. I discharged it a second time, when Mr. DINSMORE immediate y let go his hold on the pistol and went out into the hall. I thought perhaps he had gone to get his gun, and would return and shoot us both. I caught hold of "Babe" and pushed him out of the room. After we were both in the kitchen, I went to the bedroom window and looked in, but the room was empty. I told "Babe" to run for his life, as Mr. DINSMORE had gone after his gun. When I fired the pistol Mr. DINSMORE and I were scuffling; I thought the balls were passing into the floor, and I thought by firing it would cause Mr. DINSMORE to cease to resist. We left the house the same way we entered. After we had ran about three miles, we slackened our pace to get breath. I asked "Babe" if we had lost anything by which we could be identified; he said he had not. I asked him what Mr. DINSMORE had said; he replied he had heard Mr. DINSMORE exclaim, "Oh my, I am shot," or, "Oh my God, I am shot," he did not know which. I told "Babe" I would not have killed him for the world. He said he did not think I had killed Mr. DINSMORE; he thought I had shot him in the leg, and he hoped I had, for it would keep him in the house so that he could not recognize us. "Babe" said he thought Mr. DINSMORE had thought he was shot when he ("Babe") had cut him. I asked him if he had cut him, and he said he thought he had. "Babe" said that "Jim"—meaning JAMES MONTGOMERY—could not call us cowards after that. He said it was one of the boldest acts he ever knew of, and that there would be a big fuss kicked up the next morning about it. I left him at his father's stable, and came up to town across the fields. I went to my boarding-house, pulled off my boots and muddy pants; took the pants, after I had pulled them off, and wiped the mud off my boots; then set the boots inside of the fender to dry, and threw the pants out in the kitchen; took the pistol off and put it in a chest in the house; then undressed and went to bed. The next morning when I got up, I found my face was very black; washed it in warm rain water with soap. Found my clothes were very muddy, and cleaned them off. After breakfast I went down street, and heard of the murder in JAMES MONTGOMERY'S store. The news of the murder surprised me very much.

Singular Cause of Death.

A singular accident occurred at the Railroad Hotel in Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, which resulted fatally to one of the domestics of the house, named BRIDGET GLEASON. She was the meat cook at the hotel, and in the hurry and bustle of getting ready for breakfast quickly approached a table upon which was a large butcher-knife, sharpened to the point and worn thin from long use. The blade, which is over a foot in length, was projecting over the edge of the table, while the handle was resting against a large stone used to pound meat. In trying to reach something on the opposite side of the table she incautiously bore her whole weight against the point of the knife, which penetrated her clothing and pierced her body in the groin, severing the femoral artery. She screamed and immediately fell upon the floor. Drs. ANDREWS, ANDERSON and BROWN were at once summoned, but they could do nothing for her, and she bled to death in about an hour and a half.

The Oldest Person in New-Hampshire.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Mirror* furnishes the following facts about FLORA STEWART, who has lived half a century beyond the allotted three score and ten. He says:

"In Londonderry, N. H., about two miles northwest of Derry Village, near the line of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, resides FLORA STEWART, a negress, once the slave of the grandfather of SAMUEL WILSON SIMPSON, now 80 years of age, whose mother at his birth was nursed by FLORA. She is reputed to be 120 years of age. Mr. SIMPSON has data proving it to be not less than 119. FLORA is full of vim, with remarkably retentive memory. She has been a long time a member of the Methodist Church, and on one of my visits to the lady I learned that she had just completed the rereading of the Testament. Mr. SIMPSON gave her a bill, and without spectacles she looked at it and said, 'Why, WILSON, this is $5.' Her memory embraces the incidents of a century."

SALE OF THE TROTTING HORSE MELTON.—The famous trotting horse *Melton*, the pride of the Canadian turf, lately owned by Mr. SIMON JAMES, of this city, has been sold to leave the Province for the round sum of $8,500 in gold. The purchaser is a lady of sporting proclivities, residing at Kalamazoo, Mich., who is also the owner of the American trotting horse *Gray Eagle*. She first witnessed the performances of *Melton* at the grand horse meet in Buffalo last season, and has since been persistent in her determination to acquire possession of her favorite, until the offer of the large sum mentioned overcame the attachment felt by Mr. JAMES for the noble animal. *Melton* distinguished himself at the Buffalo races last season, winning one of the grand purses against a field of renowned competitors, and was undoubtedly entitled to rank as the king of the Canadian turf, which reputation his late owner confidently anticipated he would maintain the present season more effectively than ever before. Mr. JAMES started yesterday with *Melton* in charge, to be delivered to the purchaser at Kalamazoo, she also paying the duty, which, according to the present tariff of 20 per cent., will amount to the item of $1,700, making the total cost of the horse $10,200.—*Hamilton (C. W.) Times, 16th.*

OBITUARY.

The Late Henry B. Jenkins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To read the sensation reports of the daily Press one would be led to suppose that the late HENRY B. JENKINS, whose name has been associated with the Phenix Bank defalcation, was a defaulter of the bank for the purpose of gratifying low, sensual appetites. No one who knew Mr. JENKINS through his long life of honesty and exemplary behavior could, of course, be thus deceived, but, in justice to his memory, I beg leave to say a few words to those who did not know him. It is not true that Mr. JENKINS robbed the bank for the purpose of gratifying his own pleasure. There can be no doubt that he intended to return every cent of the small amount he first borrowed from his drawer. It was only through his vain and foolish efforts to replace what he had taken—and taken solely for the accommodation of a fellow-clerk in the bank, that he was led to still greater errors. His deplorable associations with disreputable persons did not commence until long after he had become involved, and were no doubt the mad attempts to distract his mind from the stings of conscience. Up to the day of his death he firmly believed that he should restore every cent to the Phenix Bank. That he did not take the money for his own benefit is evident from the fact that he expended but a very small proportion of it for himself. Throughout a half a century, almost, he was a respected man; kind, amiable, honest and industrious, and gifted with rare qualities of mind that would have distinguished him in any of the learned professions. Up to the time when, for the benefit of others, he was induced to risk the betrayal of his trust, he was a fond father and a dutiful husband—honored by all who knew him. He was not the "victim of a pretty waiter-girl," for his associations in that quarter were forced on him by designing parties who had learned of his embarassament, and on threat of exposure, goaded him to still greater depths. In his desperate and despairing efforts to retrieve his errors, he became the victim of fortune tellers and astrologists who so worked upon his mind as to make him temporarily insane.

Previous to his death, the criminal prosecution against him was abandoned, and he was committed as a debtor. Even that stigma was ultimately removed, and he died a free man, still hoping that through some of the wild investments of the parties who had led him to do wrong, the Phenix Bank might be reimbursed for its loss through him. He was a thoroughly unselfish man, and had the confiding and amiable qualities of his nature not been imposed upon by a fellow clerk and others, he would doubtless at this day have been at his post in the Phenix Bank, as of old, the beloved and respected friend of all who knew him. O.

Brevet Major Abner R. Benedict.

Brevet Major ABNER R. BENEDICT, Captain Fourth United States Infantry, was born in this City. He was a son of ABNER BENEDICT, who, with his wife, was lost in the steamer *Arctic* in 1854. He was educated at the University of Vermont, and at the breaking out of the war, being then a clerk in the publishing house of MASON BROTHERS, he volunteered as a private in Col. BUTTERFIELD'S regiment, one of the three regiments which left for the field April 21, 1861, the first that left this City. In the Fall of that year he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regular Infantry, which was soon ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and remained with it to the end of the war. The field officers of the regiment taking commissions in the volunteers, the command of the regiment devolved on the line officers. Capt. BENEDICT, sometimes in command of his company, and sometimes of his regiment, was in all the great battles of the Peninsula, behaving always with the greatest gallantry. He was brevetted as Captain for his gallantry at the battle of Gaines' Mills. At the first battle of Fredericksburgh he received a minie ball in his breast, which passed through his lungs, and was cut out of his back. He was then brought by his uncle, E. C. BENEDICT, to his house in this City, where his wound so far healed that he soon returned to duty, probably too soon. He commanded his regiment at Gettysburgh, and was engaged in some of its bloodiest passages, losing a large portion of his men. He subsequently commanded at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters at City Point. The exposures of his later campaigns brought new irritation to the lungs, which developed a consumption, and finally ended his life, at the age of 27.

His coolness and gallantry were always conspicuous. He received his brevet as Major for his conduct at Fredericksburgh.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

At the Convention of the Episcopal Church in Mobile, Ala., last week, a letter was read from the Archbishop of Canterbury in relation to the Conference of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be held at Lambeth on the 24th of September and the three following days. The letter said that in consequence of appeals, it had been determined to invite the attendance of all Bishops who are avowedly in communion with that Church. Accordingly, the Alabama Convention adopted a resolution looking to the attendance of their Bishop, and the raising of not less than $1,000 to pay his expenses.

The proprietor of an alleged gambling-house was arrested in Boston on the 15th inst., and arraigned before the Municipal Court on four counts—for violating the Lord's day, being a common seller, keeping a gaming-house and keeping a common liquor nuisance respectively. For the first offence he was fined $10 and costs; appealed, and was ordered to find sureties in $500. On the second he was held in $500 for the Superior Court. Third, $50 and costs; appealed; $500 Superior Court. Fourth, $50 and costs and three months House of Correction; appealed; $200 Superior Court.

The Sussex Railroad extension, from Newton to Branchville, N. J., will be ready for the ties and iron by the 1st of August. The means are furnished by a strictly agricultural community, from two townships in the county. The extension will be ten miles in length, and will cost $250,000, for which the present stockholders will be reimbursed to the extent of their subscriptions by the bonds or stock of the Sussex Railroad Company.

The largest farm in Minnesota is owned by Mr. OLIVER DALRYMPLE, who has about two thousand acres in cultivation, of which seventeen hundred acres have been sown to wheat. He employs about forty teams and a large force of men in his enterprise. This land one year ago was unbroken prairie; this year it will be a source of revenue to the State and a material profit to the proprietor.

A merchant in Memphis, Tenn., who has been sued on notes indorsed by him, which went to protest, claims as a set-off that the bank employed him to go on to Washington last year to prevent another bank getting a charter, and that, though he failed in his efforts, his services were worth $5,000.

In Boston, where the people are very regular in some of their habits, a policeman ordered a shopboy to stop washing the windows, telling him that he made the sidewalk sloppy, and that he could not wash windows "till all the folks had gone down town."

Some boys who were playing base-ball on Boston Commons on Thursday, occupied so much room that a young lady who attempted to cross was struck on the eye by a ball, knocked down and severely injured.

A county constable who went to Bothwell, C. W., and caused several liquor-dealers to be arrested, was driven out of the town by a mob which threw rotten eggs and other objectionable missiles at him.

The Chief of Police at St. Paul, Minn., has ordered the arrest of all suspicious-looking characters hanging about hotels, saloons, &c. The town is thought to be infested with gamblers, burglars, pickpockets and thieves.

A man in Buffalo took his wife's clothing and $275 on Tuesday night and decamped, leaving her with two children and penniless. They had just sold their furniture to remove to the country, and the money was the proceeds of the sale.

A house in Hamilton, C. W., was struck by lightning on the evening of the 13th inst., and an old lady residing in it was paralyzed in one side of her body, and also suffered the loss of speech and hearing.

Suit has been brought in the Superior Court, at Chicago, to test the constitutionality of the State-house bill.

Eighteen Second Lieutenants have, within a short time, been appointed from Delaware to the regular army.

A coroner's jury in Logan, Ohio, returned a verdict on the 13th "that the death of the child was the visitation of God to take it out of misery."

The Hebrew Educational Society, of Baltimore, has adopted the Christian plan of Sabbath-school instruction.

Mendon, Mass., celebrated its two hundredth anniversary on the 15th inst.

A New-England Labor Reform Association has been formed in Boston.

The expenses of Chicago in April were $179,750, and the receipts $153,376.

A temporary suspension of operations on a portion of the European and North American Railway has occurred through the non-reception of money to pay the monthly wages of the laborers.

The soldiers and sailors of Maine will hold a Convention in Portland June 4 and 5.

Societies, to induce immigration, are being organized in various parts of Arkansas.

The citizens of Detroit, Mich., have voted $465,859 78 to meet the expenses of the current year.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Union, of Morrisania, vs. Atlanta, of Tremont.

The first appearance of the favorite Union Club in a match game of ball attracted quite a number of persons to Morrisania yesterday. Notwithstanding the disparity in the score, the game was well contested, and exhibited many excellent points to the credit of both clubs. We give the score below:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTA.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, s. s.	3	5	F. Purroy, s. s.	5	0
Abrams, r. f.	5	4	Milliken, r. f.	3	2
Pabor, p.	3	6	H. Purroy, p.	3	1
Martin, 2d b.	1	6	Hard, l. f.	5	0
Aiken, l. f.	4	5	Jarvis, 1st b.	2	2
Birdsall, c.	4	4	Patterson, 3d b.	2	2
Ketchum, 3d b.	4	5	Summerfield, 2d b	1	2
Austin, c. f.	2	6	Lent, c. f.	4	0
Goldie, 1st b.	1	7	Stearns, c.	2	1
Total	27	48	Total	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	1	3	2	18	12	0	3	2	7	—48
Atlantic	2	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—10

Flycatches—Union, 13; Atlanta, 18.
Passed Balls—Union, 6; Atlanta, 10.
Umpire—Mr. MILLS, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SWIFT and BEDELL.
Time of Game—Two hours and 40 minutes.

GENERAL CTY NEWS.

FATAL RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 427 West Thirty-second-street, over the remains of JANET T. DAVIDSON, aged 4 years, who was accidentally run over by a dirt-cart on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, on Friday afternoon. The cart was driven by THOMAS KELLY, aged 21 years, who was arrested after the occurrence. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, and censured the owner of the cart, Mr. KERIN, for allowing a boy to drive said cart; and they further recommended the authorities to prevent minors from driving vehicles through the streets.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 11:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the fifth floor of No. 73 Broadway, occupied by the Manhattan Engraving Company, EATON, GILBERT & CO., proprietors. The flames originated near an ink vat, and resulted in damaging the contents and fixtures to the extent of $1,000; fully insured. The third and fourth floors are occupied by MAJOR, KNAPP & CO., lithographers and engravers. Loss by water, $1,000; insured. The first and second floors are occupied as offices by a number of tenants, who sustain slight losses. The building is owned by EDWARD MATHEWS, and damaged about $500; insured. Origin of the fire at present unknown.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.—On Friday night, as Officer ADAM LAHR, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was arresting JOHN COLLINS on suspicion of larceny, a gang of rowdies assaulted the officer and wrenched his club from his grasp. The patrolman then drew his revolver, which was accidentally discharged, the bullet taking effect in the foot of CHARLES GIMBER, of No. 125 Avenue A, who was passing by at the time. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JUVENILE STABBING AFFRAY.—On Friday night a boy named JONES, residing at No. 308 West Sixteenth-street, quarreled with another boy named WM. BUTTS, of No. 307 same street. During the fight which followed, JONES stabbed BUTTS in the arm, severing the artery. His wound was dressed and he was sent home. JONES has not yet been arrested.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a carpenter named BARTHOLOMEW LORANS, aged forty-three, residing at No. 109 West Broadway, fell from a scaffold on the head of the stairs in the rear shop, No. 1533 West Broadway. LORANS struck heavily on his head and was carried to the New-York Hospital in an insensible condition by Officer DONOHUE.

FATAL RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—A few minutes after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy named JOHN HAYES, aged 6 years, of No. 382 West-street, was run over on the corner of Barrow and West streets, by a butcher's cart driven by PATRICK LYNCH, of Clinton Market. HAYES was so severely injured that he died in fifteen minutes, and the driver was arrested by the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police.

COLORED YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association will take place to-morrow evening, at their rooms, No. 97 Wooster-street. An essay will be read by Mr. WM. C. H. CURTIS. Subject—"The Power of Nature over the Human Mind."

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—JOHN KEHOE, aged 22 years, and a porter, feel through three hatchways to the ground floor of No. 194 Fulton-street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

FIRE IN FORTIETH-STREET.—At 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in two shanties (adjoining) in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, owned and occupied by PATRICK QUINN and HENRY CALLAHAN. Both buildings and contents were destroyed; loss $1,000; no insurance.

LIBERAL.—The clerks in the New-York Post-office have contributed, through the hands of Mr. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster, the handsome sum of $650 to the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—LEONARD VON DERKEN has been appointed Second Clerk in the office of the Collector of Taxes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DARING ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A LADY—TWO SHOTS FIRED AT HER BY HER BROTHER-IN-LAW.—A man of reputed dissipated habits named HARMAN KING, about 8 o'cl

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 18, 1867.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74	R 103	3	Cum. Coal Pf	30
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C.	134⅛	100	At. M. S. Co	104
500	U. S. 5s, 7-30s, C. '62 Small	103⅝	100	do	104⅛
1,000	do	109	800	do	104⅜
50,000	do	109⅛	100	Boston W. P.	b10 28⅛
500	do	109¼	100	do	2d call 28⅜
2,000	do	109⅜	200	Adams Ex. Co	61½
9,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s, R '64	1.6⅝	400	Wells Farco Ex	65
372,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	106⅛	1	Amer. Ex Co	66
65,000	do	106⅜	100	Mer. U. Ex	19
33,000	U. S. 6s, 7-30s C '65	106⅞	15	Pac. M. Ss. Co	128¼
5,000	do	118	58	do	128⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.	102½	100	do	128⅝
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New issue, Sm	108⅞	200	do	2d call 128¾
1,500	do	108	100	do	129
2,000	do	107⅞	50	do	97½
9,000	Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s, First ser	106⅛	100	do	2d call 97⅝
600	do, 3d Ser.	106⅜	300	do	97¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s	64½	500	Erie Railroad	62⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New	62⅜	100	do	2d call 62¾
3,000	do	63	200	do	62
3,000	do	2d call 62⅜	200	N. Y. & N. H. R	117
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '68	62	250	Mich. Cen. R	110
1,000	Virginia 6s	new 41	100	Ill. Cen. R	115¼
4,000	N. Car. 6s. new	47	23	Cle. Col. & Cin. R	109
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	97½	300	Cin. & N. W	b30 34¾
20,000	O. & M. C	24⅞	100	do	s60 34
5,000	do	24⅞	200	do	2d call 34
1,000	Erie 1st M	101	500	Chi. & N. W Pr	89⅛
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs	97½	800	do	59¼
1,000	do	97⅝	1500	do	2d call 59
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M	102½	200	Chic. & R. I	s60 88
10,000	C., R. I. & P	7s 88⅞	100	do	b30 88⅛
2,000	West. U. Tel. 7s. B.	80	100	do	88⅜
500	Morris & Es. 1st M.	94½	500	do	s3 88
1,000	do	94⅛	150	Chic., B. & Q. R	130
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc	75	10	Del. Lack. W. R	125
40	Union Bank	117	100	Tol., W. & W	42
50	Ocean Bank	102	100	Tol., W. & W	Pf 66
10	Bk. of Commerce	118	400	P., F. W. & C	96
15	Fourth National	106⅛	100	do	s30 95⅝
5	do	106⅜	200	do	2d call 96
10	Bank of N. Y	109½	160	Mil. & St. P	90¼
25	West. U. Tel	42⅜	1000	Mil. & St. P. P	53
300	do	2d call 42½	100	do	b30 53¼
200	Mar. Pref	18⅜	100	do	53⅜
500	do	18½	200	do	2d call 53

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅜	100	Tol., W. & W	c 41⅝
10,000	do	b10 24⅝	600	Mich. S. & N. I	67⅛
300	Mariposa Pr	18⅛	300	do	67⅜
200	do	18⅜	200	do	67⅝
300	Con. Greg. G	6⅜	100	do	b30 67⅝
400	Atlantic Mail	104	200	do	b3 67⅝
100	West. U. Te	42⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	c 72½
100	do	b60 42⅜	300	Chi., R. I. & P	88¾
600	do	42⅞	1800	do	88⅝
100	do	s30 42⅝	100	do	b10 88⅜
200	do	b3 42⅞	400	do	c 88⅛
100	do	s3 43	200	do	s15 88⅜
300	N. Y. Cen	97½	200	do	b3 88⅜
200	do	b15 97⅝	200	Chic & N. W. R	34½
100	do	c 97¾	100	do	b10 34⅝
800	Erie Railroad	62⅜	100	do	c 34¾
2300	do	62½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	89¾
200	do	s10 62⅝	200	do	b3 89½
800	do	62¾	800	do	59⅝
300	do	c 62⅞	200	do	b10 59⅝
100	do	b15 62⅝	400	do	59⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$100	Ros. Water P	28⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I	67⅜
300	do	b3 28⅜	370	do	b3 67⅛
100	Mar. & Har. Pref	18⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R	115⅛
400	At. Mail	103	120	Clev. & Pitts	72⅜
300	West. U. Tel	42⅜	200	Chic. R. I. & P	88⅛
100	do	b30 42⅞	100	do	b10 88⅛
100	do	43	200	do	88⅜
200	N. Y. Cen	97⅛	100	do	b3 88⅜
100	do	97⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R	34⅜
200	do	b10 97⅝	100	do	b10 34⅝
200	Erie R	62⅜	100	do	c 34¾
300	do	b10 62¾	100	do	b30 34¾
400	do	s5 62⅞	200	do	c 34⅞
400	do	63	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	89⅜
300	do	c 62⅞	100	do	b3 89⅝
200	do	b15 62⅝	100	do	c 89⅞
100	Tol., W. & W	42			

SATURDAY, May 18—P. M.

The Gold room was a small fraction easier to-day than on Friday night. The export by all the European steamers of the day amounts to $1,929,627, making for the week $4,174,125, including $341,490 by the *Fulton* on the previous Saturday, and not cleared at the Custom-house in season for the last return. The particulars are as follows:

May 14—Steamship Tarifa, Liverpool, American Gold	$13,000
May 14—Steamship Persia, Liverpool, American Gold	910,000
May 14—Steamship Persia, Liverpool, Gold Bars	433,548
May 14—Steamship Eagle, Havana, American Silver	16,775
May 14—Steamship Eagle, Havana, Spanish Doubloons	5,050
May 14—Steamship Eagle, Havana, American Gold	6,185
May 16—Steamship Union, Bremen, American Gold	55,000
May 17—Steamship Northern Light, Bremen, American Gold	15,000
May 18—Steamship Erin, Liverpool, American Gold	160,000
May 18—Steamship Erin, Liverpool, American Silver	5,000
May 18—Steamship Erin, Liverpool, Mexican Silver	50,000
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Mexican Gold	275,685
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Mexican Silver	50,000
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Gold Bars	74,534
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Silver Bars	56,613
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Foreign Silver	1,000
May 18—Steamship City of New-York, Liverpool, American Gold	912,500
May 18—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, American Gold	80,000
May 18—Steamship Ville de Paris Havre, Gold Bars	672,185
May 18—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, Foreign Silver	20,000
May 18—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, Mexican Silver	20,000
Total	$3,822,635
May 11—Steamship Fulton, Havre	341,490
Total	$4,174,125

The amount of Gold paid into the Treasury Office this week for Customs is $2,161,000; the amount paid out for interest on the Public Debt, $2,432,000. The Treasury has probably sold its full Customs receipts, if not rather more, thus furnishing with the interest paid out more Gold than was shipped during the week. The Banks on Monday will probably show a small increase of Gold. They have added $4,250,000 to their loans, (chiefly on new 5-20s,) and paid into the Treasury for this and other operations nearly $4,000,000 Greenbacks. The general Deposit line is about a million and a half higher than last Monday. As anticipated on Friday, the advance in money to 6 P cent. as the rule to the Brokers caused a freer supply to-day, and the market closed easy.

The Public Funds were ¼ P cent. lower on the old 5-20s of 1862, and steady on the new of 1865, January and July interest. The Railway market at the Stock Exchange ruled with more steadiness than usual, and notwithstanding the advance in Money, and the unfavorable rumors which were given out as to the Bank return, prices closed about the same as the day before. No Afternoon Boards were held.

At 4 o'clock P. M. on the Street the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅝	Northwest	34½	34⅝
U. S. 5-20s	109¼	109	N. West Pref	59⅝	59⅝
U. S. 7.3-10s	106¼	106⅜	Rock Island	88½	88⅝
U. S. Certificates	97⅜	97⅜	Fort Wayne	96	96
Erie	63	62½	Pacific Mail	128	128½
Hudson	101⅜	101	Quicksilver	27½	27⅜
Reading	103¼	103⅜	W. U. Telegraph	42⅜	42⅜
Mich. Southern	67⅜	67⅝	Mariposa Pref.	18⅛	18⅜
Illinois Central	115	115⅛	Ohio Certificates	24⅜	24⅜
Pittsburgh	72⅜	72⅜	American Gold	137⅛	136⅞
Tennessee 6s	64½	64⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅞

The New-Haven *Courier* says of the New-York and New-Haven election on Thursday:

"At a meeting of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company yesterday, the largest amount of stock ever represented at such a meeting was voted on, either personally or by proxy. The ins and the outs were supposed to be very equally divided, and there was a third party representing CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who, it is believed, held the balance of power. Yesterday morning an arrangement was made between friends of the old Board and the representative of Mr. VANDERBILT, by which his strength was secured, and WM. D. BISHOP was placed on the old ticket to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. SCRANTON. There were 44,161 shares voted on, the whole capital being 60,000 shares. The old Board was triumphantly re-elected, and it is understood that Mr. BISHOP will be chosen President. He has exhibited great skill in the management of the Naugatuck Road, and it is believed his services will be of great value to the New-York Company."

A card from the Secretary's office announces that at a meeting of Directors held yesterday, "G. B. CARHART, Esq., declining a reelection, Hon. WILLIAM D. BISHOP, of Bridgeport, was unanimously elected President by the Company; GEORGE B. CARHART, Esq., was appointed Treasurer *pro tem.* of the Company, in place of WM. BEMENT, removed."

APRIL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Railroads.	1866.	1867.
Atlantic and Great Western	$394,533	$443,029
Chicago and Alton	260,249	283,921
Chicago and Great Eastern	102,013	103,154
Chicago and Northwestern	617,970	720,651
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	249,370	280,283
Cleveland and Toledo	223,113	217,340
Erie	1,153,441	1,217,143
Illinois Central	406,772	420,007
Marietta and Cincinnati	82,722	92,768
Michigan Central	343,736	362,783
Michigan Southern	403,427	391,163
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	105,082	87,510
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	144,359	192,548
Cincinnati and Pittsburgh	277,429	284,720
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	599,806	575,287
Toledo, Wabash and Western	270,300	317,052
Western Union	43,333	40,710
New-York Central	1,198,000	1,236,000
Total eighteen lines	$6,894,240	$7,266,578
Increase this year		$372,438

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,313,588 25, of which $346,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $268,000; Payments, $2,046,857 85; Balance, $128,697,996 85.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $912,320, against $1,892,218 same week last year. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	262	$96,539	388	$168,350	372	$167,389
Man. of Cotton	264	106,388	216	69,649	276	85,712
Man. of Silk	96	123,382	65	74,188	109	121,926
Man. of Flax	501	136,303	193	51,084	238	61,086
Miscellaneous	186	80,654	1834	17,008	3,864	32,786
Total	1,239	$542,241	1,696	$379,279	4,859	$461,878
		370,579				542,241
Total entered		$912,320	Total marketed			$1,004,119

An exhibit of the resources of the Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco, having a paid up capital of a million dollars in gold, appears elsewhere in this paper. In the management of the Company are several well-known business men of our own City and of Boston, Mass. The Company, having complied with our State law, and deposited $75,000 at the State Bureau of Insurance at Albany, is now prepared to issue policies against fire, payable in gold or currency. The New-York agents are highly recommended to us as energetic and trustworthy business men. They are MESSRS. FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD, of No. 75 Liberty-street.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, was a passenger in the Inman steamer *City of New-York*, which sailed on Saturday. During his absence in Europe the offices of the Revenue Commission will be open—that in Treasury Building, Washington, in charge of E. B. ELLIOTT, Esq., and that in the New-York Custom-house of EDWARD YOUNG, Esq.

The State Auditor of Ohio has issued a circular to the County Auditors explaining the provisions of the act of April 16, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the taxation of bank shares and bankers." The fourth section requires bank shares to be returned at their actual value in money, and this is the clause which the Auditor wishes to explain. On this point he says: "The constitution and laws, therefore, unite in declaring, that it is not the nominal amount or par of a share, but the true value in money, or amount the share would sell for in the market at a fair sale, which is to be returned for taxation."

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Ohio have thus far redeemed $172,506 of the Ohio Union Loan of 1868, and they hope to take up nearly as much more within the next few days. The amount now outstanding is $486,573 13, of which the sum of $166,407 13 is of the domestic, and $320,166 00 the foreign issue. This loan was created in 1861 for the purpose of meeting the war expenses of the State, and the interest and principal were made payable at New-York or Columbus, at the option of the subscribers, which explains why they are divided into two issues. Since returning from New-York the Commissioners have paid $68,265 21 on the canal stock, payable at the pleasure of the State after 1860, thus making the payments on that loan made since the 1st of January last amount to $378,629 58. There is still unredeemed the sum of $55,092 67, which, however, has ceased to draw interest. It will thus be noticed that during the present year the State indebtedness has been reduced $551,135 58.

The Connecticut State Treasurer makes the following statement of the financial condition of the State:

CIVIL LIST ACCOUNT.

Balance of cash on hand, April 1, 1866	$664,407 05
Receipts of public revenue	1,973,075 13
Total	$2,637,482 18
Deduct payment on bonds	$643,675 00
Do. net payments to orders	536,222 38
Deduct payment of interest on State bonds	602,994 00—1,782,893 38
Balance to the credit of the civil list	$854,588 80

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Balance to the credit of all accounts, April 1, 1866	$335,644 39
Total receipts from all sources during the year	3,546,471 61
Total	$3,882,115 00
Deduct payments for all purposes	3,481,999 91
Balance, April 1, 1867	$399,115 09

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1867, to the civil list, school fund, sinking fund and State institutions, of $499,115 09.

The condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year is highly satisfactory. The credit of the State is unimpaired, and all demands upon it have been promptly met. At the commencement of the year the funded debt amounted to $10,400,000, with a sinking fund of $1,211,767 35. The Legislature at its last session authorized the Treasurer to purchase $400,000 of State bonds to pay a debt due from the State to the Sinking Fund for that amount. These bonds have been purchased and replaced in the Sinking Fund. The Treasurer has also purchased of the bonds of the State $771,000, and he would respectfully suggest that the Comptroller and Treasurer be authorized to cancel and destroy said bonds. The income of the Sinking Fund for the year, (including a small balance not heretofore invested,) amounting to $74,000, has also been invested in Connecticut State bonds. The position of the entire debt of the State at the present time is as follows, viz:

Funded debt		$9,623,400 00
Less amount of Sinking Fund, 1854	$451,471 51	
Less amount of Sinking Fund, 1862	852 835 84	1,284,307 35
Balance		$8,544,092 65
Deduct Bank Stock at market value	$386,800 00	
Deduct cash on hand	495,815 09	882,615 09
		$7,661,477 56

Leaving the present liabilities, over and above assets, $7,661,477 56.

It will be observed that the debt of the State has been reduced the past year $571,600, and there has also been added to the sinking fund $74,000, being the income of the same. It is not difficult to see that by reasonable economy in the administration of affairs, the day is not far distant when it may be said that Connecticut is free from debt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The revenue derived from Savings Banks, and other institutions, is very much reduced, in consequence of those institutions having largely invested their capital and deposits in Government securities, many of them refusing to pay taxes upon the same. The case against one of those institutions having been carried to the United States Supreme Court, remains still undecided.

BANKS.

The law requiring the banks in this State to pay into the State Treasury a tax upon stock owned by non-residents, has, to a great extent, been complied with, but a number of the banks have concluded to pay no regard to the law, and refuse to pay the non-resident tax. I have deemed it my duty to enforce a collection of the same of one of the institutions, and the suit is now pending. The large amount due from two of the banks in which the State is a large stockholder, which has been withheld by them on the ground that the State is not entitled to its proportion of the reserved or surplus earnings on hand, remains unpaid. The cases are still in Court, and decision has not been reached. The Treasurer has made every effort in his power to bring the matter to a final settlement. It is to be hoped that before the close of another fiscal year the question will be settled.

STATE TAX.

The State tax for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1867, of three and a half mills on the dollar, raised a revenue of $1,015,045 98. The grand list for the past year shows an increase of $13,926,664 over the preceding year, and it is reasonable to suppose that each succeeding year will show a corresponding or greater increase, thereby rendering it certain that the rate per cent. can be reduced without very materially diminishing the resources of the State.

The Treasurer has also since the close of the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1867, purchased $125,600 of the bonds of the State, making in all which have been retired from outside circulation since the commencement of the fiscal year, $758,600.

From the annexed tables and detailed exhibits we get the following recapitulation of taxes paid to the general revenue:—

Counties.	Grand List	Tax at 3½ mills.	Military Commutation Tax, &c.
Hartford	$70,414,588	$248,451 05	$16,712
New-Haven	65,648,026	229,768 09	9,458
New-London	37,450,951	131,078 32	5,378
Fairfield	47,769,354	167,192 73	9,688
Windham	16,560,523	57,751 83	4,190
Litchfield	26,588,365	93,059 27	6,692
Middlesex	15,861,768	55,516 18	4,110
Tolland	8,779,546	34,228 41	2,730
Total	$290,013,121	$1,015,015 88	$52,938

The sum of $10,983 06 still remains unpaid, composed of the total amount due from Burlington and Harwinton, and a part of that due from Manchester, Milford, Bethel, Weston, Kent and Salisbury. The sum of $16,348 23 also remains in arrears from the taxes of 1865. The sum of $193,537 77 has been received from tax on railroads, and the following sums from other sources: Avails of courts, $15,609 48; telegraphs, $760; insurance agents, (RALPH GILLETTE, Hartford,) $200; savings banks, $175,359 81; mutual insurance companies, $46,639 23; auction sales, $2,307 37; agents of foreign insurance companies, £7,463 94; non-resident stock, $34,122 94; capital stock, $31,010 00; Adams Express Company, $2,000; miscellaneous, (being reimbursement of war expenses by the General Government, return of bounty money from towns, &c.,) $297,202 84.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The report of Comptroller CUTLER is before us. The grand list presents an increase of $17,000,000 over that of last year, which was swelled to $20,000,000 by the additions of the Board of Equalization. The Boardwas in session last month at the Comptroller's office, and they found the different towns to have adopted great diversity of practice and widely varying rules of valuation of property, so that the return is far less than it should be. An effort at equalization was not wholly unsuccessful. The receipts of the last year have been $1,873,206; the expenditures, $1,015,800. The expenses have been considerably less than last year, or any year since 1861, excepting the extraordinary disbursement of $645,600, made necessary in the purchase of bonds. The following are among the expenses: Judiciary, $125,000; public buildings and institutions, $40,000; Quartermaster-General, $10,000; Paymaster-General, $100,000; Adjutant-General, $10,000; soldiers' children, $73 000; interest, $600,000.

The following appears in the Louisville *Journal*, as from the United States Attorney-General HARLAN:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 27, 1867.

W. T. Samuels, Auditor of Public Accounts:

SIR: In compliance with your request I have examined the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved March 11, 1867, and entitled "An Act to tax the shares of capital in Banks and Banking Associations, established under a law of Congress of the United States, usually denominated National Banks," (Public Laws 1867, page 115,) and have also considered the various questions verbally propounded to me by you.

1. By said act it is made the duty of the President, Cashier, or other chief officer of any such banks or banking associations by the first day of March in each year, to report to the Auditor of Public Accounts a true and correct list and statement of the names of each stockholder, the amount of stock held by each, and the par value of each share of the capital stock in any such bank or banking association, of which he is the President, Cashier or chief officer. And it is made the duty of the Aditor, annually by the tenth day of March in each year, to notify the chief officer of any such banks the amount of tax to be paid on the shares of the capital stock of such banks, so reported, the payment of which by the banks will entitle them respectively to a quietus for the tax on the shares of stock. The officer who fails, refuses or neglects to furnish said list and statement to the Auditor by the first day of March in each year is made liable to a a fine of $500 with costs, and ten per cent damages.

These provisions—intended merely to afford a prompt and ready mode of settlement—will be inoperative for the present year, because the act of the General Assembly did not become a law until after the time prescribed for the reports from the banks as to the amount of stock held by shareholders, &c. Of course the officers of the banks cannot be fined for failing to make their reports by the 1st of March, when there was no law then in force, requiring such reports, or making the basis of any action by the Auditor.

2. If, however, you can obtain from the banks the required list and statements as to shares of stock, there is nothing in the act of March 11, 1867, to preclude you from accepting such reports and receiving from the banks the amount of tax due on the shares of stock held therein, which payment will relieve the shareholders from the tax.

3. If the banks should not voluntary furnish you the necessary list and statement for the present year, the names of the shareholders, the amount of stock held by each, and the par value of each share of capital stock can be ascertained through the agent of the Auditor, under an act approved Feb. 20, 1864, entitled "An act to amend existing laws in regard to demands due the State from corporations."

4. But neither the responsibility of the shareholder for the tax imposed, or its collection, is at all dependant upon your obtaining the foregoing list and statement, and certifying the same to the Assessors for their guidance. The tax could be collected, under the general law, if the act of March 11, 1867, had contained no other provisions than those in the first section, for that section declares "that an annual tax, of not of a greater rate than is levied upon other money capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State, is assessed and levied on the amount of capital stock held by any person or body corporate in any bank or banking association, established or doing business, or located within this Commonwealth, under the law of the Congress of the United States of America, usually denominated National Banks; *Provided*, that the tax thereby imposed shall not exceed the rate of tax upon the shares of the capital stock of any of the banks organized under the authority of this State."

A tax, equivalent to the tax which is levied "upon other money capital in the hands of individual citizens" is thus assessed and levied for the present year. If you cannot obtain, through the Banks, the names of the shareholders, you can instruct assessors to make inquiries from each citizen as to the shares he may hold in National Banks, list the same for taxation as "other money capital in the hands of individual citizens" is listed, and at the same rate.

5. The tax levied by the act of March 11, 1867, upon shares in National Banks, is necessarily in lieu of the tax imposed by the act of Feb. 6, 1865, (Myers, 482;) and is the same rate of tax now paid by the citizens, under the "Equalization Law," for that is what is meant by a "tax upon money capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State."

The fourth section of the act of March 11, 1867, provides for the payment by the shareholders, in certain contingencies, of a tax of fifty cents upon each share of stock. It is manifest, however, from the whole act, that the tax which is actually imposed, and the payment of which by the banks will relieve the shareholders, is the tax which is paid by individuals upon money capital, and that the above tax of fifty cents was intended to be imposed as a penalty—the infliction of which, if it could be inflicted, must be preceded by the refusal of the banks to report, in due time, the required facts to the Auditor, and the nonpayment by the banks of the amount of tax due on the shares of capital stock. This construction reconciles an apparent conflict between the fourth and first sections of the act of March 11, 1867, and is in harmony with the act of Congress which seems to forbid State taxation upon shares in National Banks beyond the rate levied upon money capital in the hands of individual citizens.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney-General.

We find the following in a Boston exchange:

"The Western Railroad Company was incorporated in 1833, and the first train of cars run through to Albany on the 4th of October, 1841.

The gross receipts of the road in 1842 (the first year of through traffic) were $512,688; in 1866 they were $3,932,017. Expenses for working the road in 1842 were $266,620: in 1866, $2,525,226. Net earnings in 1842, $246,068; in 1866, $1,406,791.

The shares of the company sold as low as $40 in 1842, and as high as $171 in 1863.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad was opened throughout its entire length on the 3d of July, 1835.

The gross receipts of the road in 1842 were $349,206; in 1866, $1,914,729. Expenses for working the road in 1842 were $168,569; in 1866, $1,434,528. Net earnings in 1842, $180,697; in 1866, $490,201.

The shares of the Worcester road sold, in 1837, at $74, the lowest point since the completion of the line. In 1864 the stock was sold at $160, the highest price yet reached.

In 1846, a proposition to unite the two roads—rating the stock of the Western at $100 and the Worcester at $120—was declined by the Worcester."

The Auditor of Louisville makes the following exhibit of the assets and liabilities of the city:

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1866	$327,411 61
Endowment, escheats, &c	2,125,520 67
Fire alarm telegraph	22,000 00
Fire department property	53,255 65
Fund in Gas Company	173,215 29
Gas Company remunerated	17,565 79
House of Refuge property	81,191 77
Workhouse property	48,344 96
Notes	2,445 93
Personal debts	182 483 94
Sinking fund investment	521,115 62
Stocks (city's own)	1,549,253 79
Total	$5,103,804 92

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable (floating debt) less $10,000, for which bonds are authorized to be exchanged. (See bond account, page —)	$60,925 00	
Bonds, table No. 1	2,477,247 94	
City warrants outstanding Dec. 31, 1866	6,976 66	
Residuary claims (1866) certain taxes on residuary to be refunded by decision of Court of Appeals, estimated	80,000 00	—$2,625,149 60
Surplus		$2,478,655 32

COLLATERALS.

Stocks and mortgages, page 1	$1,875,000 00

INDORSEMENTS.

Bonds, table 2	$1,875,000 00

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst., addressed to Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been by him received and transmitted to this Department for reply.

Referring to Treasury circular of 1st of November last, in relation to the liability of boatmen to pay a special tax on boats not used exclusively in carrying agricultural products, coal, oil and minerals to market, you ask: "Are we to understand that a boat used to carry the above articles to market, and taking on return freight or merchandise, must pay tonnage dues in addition to special tax, or can the owner (knowing beforehand what his business is to be) elect to pay customs duties, and thereby exempt himself from special tax?"

In reply, I have to state that the special tax to be paid *in lieu* of tonnage dues by vessels which may be engaged, as recited on pages 13 and 14 of said circular, is in the nature of a privilege extended to vessels of the character and occupation therein designated, at the election of the owner or the master, subject to such limitations and conditions as are therein specified.

If the owner knows beforehand that his vessel will not retain such exclusive character, and yet with a view of avoiding a higher tonnage tax, claims exemption from tonnage duty and to pay the special tax, he will be permitted so to do; but should this vessel depart from such occupation and thereby be required to pay tonnage dues for engaging in the coasting trade, he will not be permitted to take advantage of his own wrong, and have the special tax refunded.

If the master or owner of a vessel knows or chooses to assume that his vessel shall engage in the coasting trade, and elects to take out a coasting license, and pay the tonnage dues, the provisions above referred to permitting vessels to pay the special revenue tax prescribed, *in lieu* of tonnage dues, as set forth in said circular, do not apply, and such vessel is not liable to special internal revenue tax under the provisions of the section referred to.

Very respectfully,
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HORACE L. GREEN, Assistant Assessor, United States Internal Revenue, Little Falls, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1867.

SIR: I reply to yours of 26th ult. that when stocks are sold for less than cost the difference between actual cost and the price at which the same are sold, must be allowed as a deduction from income of the ye ar of sale.

I have come to this conclusion after due deliberation, and with all respect to the sense of the Assessors in your State.

Various considerations, but more especially the fact that the tax-paying public have been led by previous rules of the office to anticipate this allowance, have led me to adopt a system in the premises which is perhaps more conformable to the disposition of the la te Congress, (which tended to favor the tax-payer,) than to a strict construction of the act as amended.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1867.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 11th inst. that no deduction can be allowed in any case for depreciation in the value of stocks, unless they are sold and a loss actually realized.

So long as the tax-payer possesses a title to the stocks, it cannot be predicated that he has lost anything by investing in the same.

It may be apparent that if he should sell his stocks at a given time he would experience a loss on his investment, but until he does sell such stocks, it is clear that no actual loss has been sustained.

It is always possible that the same stocks, which he now deems quite worthless, will suddenly or gradually appreciate, so much even as to exceed their original cost.

If the capital stock of a company has been entirely sunk and destroyed beyond hope of recovery, and a real loss of the same has been sustained beyond any reasonable doubt, such loss is a loss of capital, for the deduction of which from income, the law in force gives no authority.

The law allows for certain losses of capital, but only for losses by fire, shipwreck and incurred in trade; and debts ascertained in 1866, to be worthless.

The loss of a stock company by fire or shipwreck, if such companies were liable to income tax, would be deductible from the income of such companies not from the income of the stockholders thereof.

The fact that such companies are not subject to income tax, makes a loss of this character, none the less a loss of the company; and you will therefore be careful not to allow such loss to any stockholder of such companies.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1867.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 15th inst. by inclosing copies of letters of 4th inst. to Assessor DAVIS, of Massachusetts, and letter of 12th inst. to ASSESSOR KING, of that State.

You will see by the terms of the letter to Assessor DAVIS upon what consideration the office has undertaken to allow losses on sales of stocks. There seems to be no cause for extending the benefits of this rule to a case of gift, and you will not therefore allow any so-called loss incurred by gift of capital o any kind. Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 8, 1867.

SIR: Your letter without date in relation to vault lights manufactured by LEWIS R. CASE, Esq., has been received.

You represent that the iron, sash and glass are both manufactured under a patent of which Mr. CASE is the owner, by other parties for him; that these parties have paid the tax on the parts made by them, and that Mr. CASE has paid tax on the value of lights above that of the materials used in their manufacture.

You wish to know whether the vault lights should be taxed on entire value, and if so, whether Mr. CASE should be required to pay an additional tax, with penalties, on vault lights which he has manufactured and sold.

In answer I have to say, that this office is of opinion that one tax only of five per cent. should be assessed under the present Excise Law, on the entire value of the vault lights as finished, including frame, sash and glass, and that no tax should be assessed on these separate parts as such.

For the past, if a tax was paid on the parts, and Mr. CASE, not being otherwise instructed, paid tax on the full value of the vault lights, less the value of the parts, I am not disposed to require an additional tax to be assessed.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst. has been received. You state that manufacturers of knit shirts and drawers who claim that wool is the component material of chief value in articles of their manufacture, are anxious to know whether their tax is to be five per cent. or two and one-half per cent. In reply, I have to say that the amendment to section ninety-four, made by the act of March 2, 1867, which imposed on "manufactures of wool of which wool is the chief component material, or the component material of chief value" a tax of two and one-half per centum applies to knitted fabrics or articles, equally, as to articles or fabrics woven.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

In reply to a letter inquiring if castings made for reapers, mowers, threshers, separators, wheat drills and cultivators are exempt from taxation under that clause of the act of March 2, 1867, which exempts castings made for machinery, &c., Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue Office, states that under the law as amended by the acts of July 18, 1866, and March 2, 1867, the following classes of castings are exempt from taxation:

1. Castings made for particular articles, machines or structures, all of which are enumerated, as for instance, castings for locks, safes, looms, spinning-machines, steam engines, hot-air and hot-water furnaces, sewing-machines, cars and scales, and castings for iron bridges.

2. Castings of a particular kind or for a particular use, as malleable iron castings, unfinished; and castings for hollow ware.

3.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....May 22
TRIPOLI.....May 29
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY RE-fitted,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY....May 22
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 25
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY....May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110|Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London. 115|Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.... 125|Steerage to Paris.....45
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 41 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York and Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR...F. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....C. V. Sampson.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....E. H. Townsend...Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR...F. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOHN J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and U. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN, Hall.....SATURDAY, May 18
ENGLAND (building).....SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis.....SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, Frossard.....SATURDAY, June 8
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location or state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 57 Broadway or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $100 and $80, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PERRIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $183; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
FAMPICO.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.....HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARGIER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, July 2, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 20, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170|Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight to have at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin or steerage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$157
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 18 | SATURDAY.....June 15
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....BARTON....THURSDAY, May 23
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE.....GREENE....THURSDAY, June 6
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S line of steamships will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARION, on SATURDAY, May 25
And thereafter from this pier upon the morning of the days of sailing. Apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS between New-York and Charleston, sailing on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Passage, $25. Freight taken at low rates.
Shippers must be present and have their freight ready for shipment at the time the steamers are advertised to sail.
Insurance by this line is 1 per cent. less than by sailing vessels.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow June 1.

AMERICAN CITIZENS about to travel abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, blood bay, long tails, about 16 hands, 9 and 10 years old, perfectly sound and gentle; can be seen every morning from 6 to 9, o'clock at Black's Hotel, corner of 130th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem, or by appointment. Apply to R. N. KITCHING, No. 49 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

A REQUISITE.—SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED; no leathers nor strings about them; $8 to $15; sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

REWARDS.

STRAYED—STRAYED FROM NO. 230 WEST 40th-st. a small white and yellow pitch, half Italian Greyhound bitch. Any person who will return the same shall be rewarded.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
NORTHERN LIGHT
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 18, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATTENTION! Capt. C. HOYER.....June 1
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES.....June 15
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
ATLANTAN, | MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, | NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.....May 18.
ATLANTAN.....June 1.
MINNESOTA.....June 15.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $100 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. —, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAFFERY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO to save San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$150	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden.
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
During continuance of present gulf season the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every four days, as follows:
SATURDAY, May 18, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, May 23, GENERAL BARNES, MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, May 28, VIRGO, BULKLEY, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALLEGHANY, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving ample facilities for shipping to points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. JACOBY & READY, Agents,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE.—CHARESTON, S. C., THE Southwest and the Florida ports. Cabin pass $25. Steerage $15.
QUAKER CITY. SARACOSSA,
GRANADA.
A fast and reliable first-class steamer will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 9, E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Cargo received during all business hours and till the time of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow June 1.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. R. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President.
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
The splendid steamboat MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, May 19, and every Sunday following until further notice:
Leave New-York foot Barclay-st. 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M.
Leave Newark foot Centre-st. 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat MATA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 6, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 7, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, May 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, May 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 11, 12 M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Canobville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

MAY—1867.
THE NELLY WHITE, CAPTAIN H. B. PARKEE, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 16th.....3 P. M.	Friday 17th.....7 A. M.
Friday, 17th.....3 P. M.	Saturday 18th.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 18th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 20th.....7 A. M.
Monday, 20th.....3½ P. M.	

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO.—Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and Rutland, North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 15, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, Peekskill, Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 5½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

ATHENS ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, the new and popular line steamer DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. every day. Saturdays excepted, taking passengers for N. LOUIS, ALBANY, TROY and intermediate points on New-York Central railroad and RENSSELAER and SARATOGA RAILROAD North, via ATHENS and SCHENECTADY. Through EXPRESS trains connect at ATHENS with this line. Meals served on board. FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THIS LINE goes through to destination without breaking bulk.
Through tickets for sale and baggage checked on dock.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the pier foot of Harrison-st., daily, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Verplanck's, Cozzens, Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. SAMUEL GIDNEY, will leave Mamaroneck daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York, from Pier 23, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 3 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., on SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., for Albany and Troy, connecting with railroads to all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Fort Walden, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, Passenger Trains will leave WELLS-ST. DEPOT, Chicago, as follows:
8:15 A. M.—Mail Train for Clinton, Iowa, stopping at all way stations.
3:30 P. M.—Pacific Express Train, for Council Bluffs, Omaha and Nebraska City, through in twenty-four hours, without change of cars. This train will not stop at way stations. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Coaches run on this train from Chicago to the Missouri River, connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad to North Platte, 300 miles; thence by Wells, Fargo Co.'s Overland Stage Line to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.
4:00 P. M.—Night Passenger for Mayfield, No. 1, near the bay and within five minutes' walk of the station and adjoining the beautiful country seats of the late Ex-Mayor Mickle. Messrs. Wm. E. Lawrence, Jr. Pond and S. T. Nicol; it will be positively sold to the highest bidder in plots of about ten acres each. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
Valuable factory property in Brooklyn, to be sold by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock.
Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Summit-st., near Hamilton-av., four lots of ground with brick factory, three stories and basement, with steam engine, boiler and patent hoistway, all now running order. The building covers (nearly) the four lots, which are 100 feet square, suitable for manufacturing, storage or other business. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

FIFTIETH AUCTION SALE.
80,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867,
At NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS
of fresh mined COAL from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June, 1867.
Terms—Cash per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President
R. J. PAULISON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
GREENHOUSE PLANTS.
QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell on TUESDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st., a large collection of bedding-out and greenhouse plants, comprising a varied assortment, many of which being rare and of late importation.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GREAT SALE OF STUFFED ANIMALS, BIRDS, CURIOSITIES, MONSTROSITIES, CARICATURES, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PROFESSORS ILGES & SAUTER, THE WELL-KNOWN TAXIDERMISTS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on MONDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of stuffed animals: Zebra, elks, bears, young horse, deers, roeback, white deer attacked by two wolves, wild-cats, gray wolves, tigers, foxes, monkeys, snakes, alligators, raccoons, large cases with birds.
Also, a fine collection of foreign and native birds, comprising some 250 specimens.
Also, groups: tiger and moon, snakes and monkeys, tea and musical party of kittens, the serenaders, organ grinders, the nuns, fashion, king vulture, foxes with game.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 26th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company,
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of Customs, the three large granite warehouses on the Atlantic Dock. They are four stories, with iron shutters, each 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.
The desirable location of these stores, and the great advantages and facilities they possess for discharging cargoes, together with the durable, thorough and convenient manner of their construction, render this sale deserving especial attention.
Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 21, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M. precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, crossmatched team of horses, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, good style and fast travelers, sound and kind in all harness, and an unexceptionable family team. Also, a gray mare, 15½ hands high, powerful build, and has trotted in 3.15 without training. The above, together with a Westchester rockaway but little used, (Miner & Stevens, makers,) a light wagon, (Brewster & Co., Broome-st., makers,) carriage and buggy, harness, blankets, whips, &c., &c., will be sold for account of a gentleman going abroad, and are in all respects very desirable.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 124TH AND 125TH-STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, on 11 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—Seven lots on west side, between 124th and 125th sts.
124TH-ST.—Seven lots, north side, 90 feet west of 4th-av.
125TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 215 feet west of 4th-av.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, 23d of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two very desirably located building lots, each 51 feet by 114 feet 4 inches, on north side of 46th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
A LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE STOCK OF THE MOST COSTLY WINES EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY, ALL GUARANTEED GENUINE.
On WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 98 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, THE C

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We present our customary weekly summary of the National Guard movements for the past week:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending May 11, 1867:

Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, N. G. S. N. Y.—William P. Maxson, May 3, 1867.

Third Division—Original staff appointments, May 4, 1867: Le Grand Benedict, Assistant Adjutant-General; James P. McKeon, Inspector; John H. Quackenbush, Engineer; James Forsyth, Judge Advocate; Leroy McLean, Surgeon; Joseph Egolf, Ordnance Officer; Moses C. Green, Quartermaster; Stephen P. Coriess, Commissary of Subsistence; Chester Griswold, Aid-de-Camp; Francis M. Plum, Aid-de-Camp; Edward M. Green, Aid-de-Camp.

Seventh Division—Original staff appointments May 7, 1867: J. A. Reynolds, Engineer; H. C. Frost, Aid-de-Camp.

Eighth Division—Original staff appointments, May 6, 1867: Oscar Telsom, Inspector; Charles O. Shephard, Jr., Ordnance Officer; Frank W. Fiske, Commissary of Subsistence.

First Brigade of Cavalry—Frederick S. Heiser, Quartermaster, April 24, 1867, *vice* Robert F. Hoy, declined; William F. Moller, Aid-de-Camp, April 24, 1867, *vice* Charles W. Wiley, Jr., resigned.

Tenth Brigade Infantry—Alonzo Alden, Brigadier-General, May 4, 1867, original appointment.

Eleventh Brigade—Henry J. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General, May 10, 1867, original appointment. Thomas H. Cashow, Ordnance Officer, May 10, 1867, original appointment.

Thirteenth Brigade—John H. Gardner, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General, May 3, 1867, original vacancy; Giles H. F. Van Horne, Ordnance Officer, May 1, 1867, original vacancy; Charles P. Winegar, Quartermaster, May 3, 1867, *vice* John H. Gardner, Jr., promoted.

Twenty-ninth Brigade—D. W. Knight, Assistant Adjutant-General, May 3, 1867, original appointment.

Third Regiment Infantry—Peter P. Waring, Captain, April 25, 1867, *vice* Morris Veitsch, resigned.

Fourth Regiment Infantry—Albert E. Kittredge, Chaplain, April 18, 1867, *vice* Thomas Rutter, resigned.

Ninth Regiment Infantry—James R. Boyd, first Lieutenant, March 18, 1857, *vice* Wm. H. Draper, removed from district; Theodore W. Myers, Second Lieutenant, March 18, 1867, *vice* James R. Boyd, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment Infantry—Charles E. Hausmann, Adjutant, April 12, 1867, *vice* Unkelbach, promoted; George Nehrbass, Captain, March 4, 1867, *vice* Bernard Mayer, resigned; Frederick Burghard, First Lieutenant, March 4, 1867, *vice* Nehrbass, promoted; Charles Grote, Second Lieutenant, March 4, 1867, *vice* Frederick Burghard, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry—Charles C. Graves, Captain, April 26, 1867, *vice* Frederick A. Mason, promoted; William Cuff, Captain, May 7, 1867, *vice* Wm. W. Whelpley, resigned.

Eighteenth Regiment—Michael E. Tevlin, First Lieutenant, April 9, 1867, *vice* James De Laney, resigned; George W. Quimby, Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1867, *vice* Michael E. Tevlin, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment—Josiah Porter, Major, April 9, 1867, *vice* Townsend, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—George D. Smith, First Lieutenant, April 14, 1867, *vice* D. Smith, resigned.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—Robert Bonner, Division Inspector, Jan. 2, 1867, *vice* Valentine Pappelle, promoted.

Thirty-first Regiment—Albert N. Cheney, Captain, May 1, 1867, original; Daniel G. Harvey, First Lieutenant, May 1, 1867, original; Fayette Hall, Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1867, original.

Thirty-sixth Regiment—Albert D. Shaw, Colonel, May 10, 1867, original vacancy.

Fifty-second Regiment—Arthur J. Stillman, Captain, April 25, 1867, *vice* N. L. Clark, resigned.

Forty-third Regiment—George B. Bliven, First Lieutenant, April 8, 1867, *vice* Oliver P. Miner, removed from district; Leander S. Law, Second Lieutenant, April 8, 1867, *vice* George B. Bliven, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Clement S. Miner, Captain, April 19, 1867, *vice* L. E. Lacon, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—Joseph A. Dendy, First Lieutenant, May 1, 1867, *vice* Martin Aiken, cashiered in the United States Army.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment—First election, May 4, 1867: William O. Sandy, Captain; Judd Griswold, Captain; George W. Cook, First Lieutenant; John Smith, First Lieutenant; John Hathorn, Second Lieutenant; Jason Beckwith, Second Lieutenant.

Second Battalion Third Artillery District, Organized Militia—First election May 10, 1867: Marshall N. Rice, Captain; Loyd W. Aldrich, First Lieutenant; Benton Grekin, Second Lieutenant.

First Regiment Cavalry—Michael J. Quinn, Second Lieutenant, April 17, 1867, *vice* Bernard Gallagan.

Third Regiment Cavalry—Jacob Schmitt, Second Lieutenant, June 15, 1867; original vacancy.

The following resignations and orders in the Militia of the State of New-York have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 11, 1867:

Major Seventh Regiment of Infantry, Major Joseph J. Yeomans.

Major Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, Capt. Charles Wurtz.

Major Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry, Capt. Isaac Jackson, Jr.

Major Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry, Capt. Lynde E. Jackson.

Major Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry, Second Lieutenant Patrick McIntyre.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The officers and members of this rising organization intend celebrating their anniversary on the 27th inst. by a dress parade during the afternoon. A stand of colors will be presented to the command by Mayor HOFFMAN, in behalf of the City Government, the ceremony to take place in front of the City Hall. The new band of the regiment will make its first appearance on that day. In the evening an invitation promenade concert will take place at the armory in Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The company rooms have been recently fitted up, and the armory presents a handsome appearance. Nearly all of the leading officers of the First Division have been invited, and the concert promises to be a great success.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

Col. LENNOX, commanding the Tenth (Albany) Regiment, has made the following staff appointments: Adjutant, Lieut. W. E. FITCH; Quartermaster, Lieut. E. E. ROGERS; Commissary of Subsistence, Lieut. E. H. MORTON; Surgeon, Major D. M. SIMSON; Chaplain, Capt. A. A. FARR.

Capt. SCHINDLER, of Company K, has tendered his resignation to Col. LENNOX.

The next elections will be in Company B, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Capt. CHARLES E. DAVIS to Brigade Inspector, and in Company A, by the election of Lieut. DANIEL S. BENTON as Major of Tenth Regiment.

NINTH BRIGADE STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. I. M. WOODHALL, commanding the Ninth Brigade, has completed his staff by the following appointments: Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Major John S. Dickerman; Brigade Inspector, Major Charles E. Davis; Brigade Engineer, Major James McKeown; Judge Advocate, Major J. M. Bailey; Brigade Surgeon, Major J. R. Beauware; Ordnance Officer, Capt. W. D. Woodhall; Quartermaster, Capt. Geo. B. Ivison; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. John L. Seaife, Jr.; Aids-de-Camp, Capt. Archibald Wiehe, First Lieut. David A. Teller.

Nearly all of the above-named officers were in the service of the United States during the late war.

THE BATTLE-FLAG OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The following letter was recently forwarded to Mr. WM. C. BRYANT, Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, by Col. GRANGER, of the One Hundredth Regiment New-York Volunteers:

SIR: Accompanying this note I have the honor to transmit to the Buffalo Historical Society for safe keeping, the colors borne by the One Hundredth Regiment New-York Volunteers in the campaigns before Richmond and Petersburg, under Gen. BUTLER in 1865 and 1865. They are two standards—the United States colors and those of the State of New-York. In their torn and mutilated shapes they bear memorials of many a hard-contested battle, in their defence many a soldier of the One Hundredth laid down his life.

The eagle which surmounted the staff of the State colors, and which I send with the letter, was shot off by a Rhode Island man at Fort Gregg, Petersburgh, Va., April 2, 1865. On that occasion these colors were for most of the fight and the first planted on the enemy's works. They were presented to the One Hundredth Regiment by the Buffalo Board of Trade in the Spring of 1861. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WARREN GRANGER, JR.,
Late Lieut.-Col. 100th N. Y. and Brv. Col. of Vols.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

In again assuming command of this regiment, Col. EUGENE L. SARLE desires to express his satisfaction with the improvement in drill and discipline which has taken place during his absence. All official communications to be sent to the commandant, through the Adjutant, at No. 79 Cedar-street. The commanding officer will be at the armory every Wednesday, between 8 and 9 P. M., to attend to regimental business.

Wing drills of this regiment will take place at Tompkins square, as follows: Right wing, Companies A, C, F, H, under Lieut.-Col. ALLEN, on Monday evenings, May 20 and 27; left wing, Companies B, D, G, I, under Major GOLDSCHMIDT, on Wednesday evenings, May 22 and 29. Line will be formed at 7:30 P. M., promptly. Adjutant and Sergeant-Major, right and left general guides and two drummers will attend these drills.

As it is the intention of the Commanding-General to review the brigade at the brigade drill, the several companies of this regiment will assemble for drill in the manual, leadings and firings, as follows: Companies A and C, on Wednesdays, May 22 and 29; Companies D and D, on Mondays, May 20 and 27; Companies E and I, on Tuesdays, May 21 and 28; Companies B and H, on Thursdays, May 16 and 23; Company G, on Fridays, May 17 and 24.

In pursuance of Brigade Special Orders, a Court-martial, to consist of Lieut.-Col. WM. B. ALLEN, will be held at the armory on Wednesday, June 19, at 8 P. M., for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies.

SECOND BRIGADE FIELD DAY.

This Brigade will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with one day's rations, for practice in evolutions of the line, review and inspection, on Monday, May 27, inst. Brigade line will be formed on the drill ground at East New-York, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely. The Brigade staff will assemble in full uniform, mounted, at the Brigadier-General's Headquarters, No. 22 Amity-place, at 9 o'clock A. M. Major O'GRADY, commanding Artillery, will detail Battery H, Capt. K. BOOTH, mounted, in full uniform, for escort and guard duty,—the Battery to report to the Assistant Adjutant-General, on Washington Parade Ground, corner Fourth-street, at 9:15 o'clock A. M. Lieut.-Col. ERNST O. BERNET, Ninety-sixth Infantry, is appointed Field Officer of the day, and the Commandant of each regiment will detail an officer of the day and a provost guard of eight men and one non-commissioned officer to report to Col. BERNET on the ground, and to act as Provost Guard. No liquor, wine or beer will be allowed within one mile of the parade-ground, and the strictest discipline will be enforced. Commandants of infantry regiments will make requisition upon the Commissary-General for ten rounds of blank cartridges and percussion caps for each man of their respective commands. No discharge of muskets will be allowed after cease firing. Company officers will be held responsible for carrying out this order. Muskets are to be inspected before and after the firing. The field officers, acting field officers, brigade staff and Adjutants will assemble for instructions on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Armory of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway.

The following brigade staff appointments have been made: J. M. C. FROLICH, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff, with rank of Major; JOHN A. GODFREY, Brigade Inspector, with the rank of Major; STEPHEN D. O'KEEFFE, Brigade Ordnance Officer, with rank of Captain; LOUIS F. GEORGES, Brigade Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain; CHAS. H. HEYZER, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

REGIMENTAL PROMENADE CONCERT.

The Twenty-second Regiment intend giving a grand promenade and floral concert on Wednesday evening next, at their armory in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The preparations for this event are on the most extensive scale, and the immense drillroom will be decorated with heavy masses of real and artificial flowers. A huge pyramid of boquets will be provided for the ladies, and other novelties will be introduced. Admiral FARRAGUT will be present, as also Gen. SHALER and the division staff, besides all the leading National Guard Officers in the City. Besides the the concert, Brig.-Gen. PALMER, Commissary General of Ordnance, will present the regiment with a stand of colors in behalf of the State. The command will parade in full uniform, and the occasion will be one full of interest. Lieut. TATE, of Company C, with a detail of three men from each company, will act as the guard. The net proceeds accruing from sale of tickets will be devoted as a benefit for the armorer, Mr. GEO. H. ARNOLD, who well deserves the compliment.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

JAMES E. CLARK, Drum Major of the Seventy-second Regiment, Col. MILLER, was buried in Sandlake on Sunday. The funeral was attended by Capt. KNOWLSON'S Company A of the regiment, and a large concourse of relatives and friends, some of whom went out from Troy.

Gov. FENTON has commissioned Brevet Brig.-Gen. ALONZO ALDEN, of Troy, late Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Brigadier-General Commanding the Tenth Brigade, Third Division New-York National Guard, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. DARIUS ALLEN. The appointment is one that will give general satisfaction. Gen. ALDEN was not a candidate for the position, and only accepted it after repeated and urgent solicitation of many gentlemen interested in the militia organization of the State.

An order has been issued from the headquarters of the Second Jersey Army Corps, convening a court-martial on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., for the trial of Capt. WILLIAM S. TIPSON, Company A, on charge of insubordination. The court will be held at Newark at the main armory of the Second Regiment, corner of Broad and Bridge streets. The following officers will compose the court: Col. Uriah DeHart, Lieut.-Col. Edgar Whittaker, Majors James Leggett, A. B. McKeon, J. J. Cadek, W. E. Rogers, Capts. Robert E. Belvale and J. B. Lutz. Major J. C. FITZGERALD, First Regiment, will act as Judge-Advocate.

The officers and members of Battery H, First Artillery, Capt. KARL KLEIN, celebrated their eighteenth anniversary on Wednesday last by an excursion to Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third-st.

The judges selected by the Fifth and Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps, as their recent contest at the Stadt Theatre, have announced their decision in favor of the Twelfth. Drum Major BERCHER has appealed from this decision, which places him in a ridiculous position. Although the Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps have won in this trial, they need great practice if they wish to retain the championship. We happen to know that all of the drummers in the Twelfth are duly enlisted, so the complaint made by Drum-Major BERCHER falls to the ground.

Mayor HOFFMAN presented a stand of colors to the First Regiment Cavalry on Monday afternoon. The command made a creditable appearance, although the want of drill was noticeable. The regiment was exercised the same afternoon in field movements, with tolerable success.

The Eleventh Regiment Infantry assembled for drill on Tuesday last at Tompkins-square. The majority of the movements were duly executed, although the firing was wretched, owing to the use of cartridges by a few of the men, the others contenting themselves with percussion caps. Lieut.-Col. HENRY LUX is in command of this regiment at present.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. EMMONS CLARK commanding, will make their annual Spring parade next Friday, the 24th inst. Line will be formed at 2:30 P. M. in Amity-place, and the command will march down Broadway to the City Hall, where it will be reviewed by the Mayor.

The City Arsenal, on the corner of Elm and White streets, is now being repainted and repaired, and already presents a handsome appearance.

Col. O. F. HULSER, late of the Second New-York Volunteer Artillery, has received his commission as Brevet Colonel from President JOHNSON. Col. HULSER served throughout the entire war, fully earning the honor of the brevet conferred upon him.

On Thursday night, the 14th inst., the German Grenadiers, company B, Fifty-fourth (Rochester) Regiment, met at Military Hall, where a presentation was made to Lieut. ADAM YOUNG of a handsome meerschaum pipe and a filled tobacco pouch. The presentation was made in appreciation of the merits and the popularity of the Lieutenant.

Major EDDY or any other officer connected with the Forty-seventh New-York Volunteer Regiment, who was present at the battle of Port Royal Ferry, Jan. 1, 1862, will benefit an injured soldier by sending their address to No. 345 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

At a meeting of Company E, Emmet Guards, Seventy-fourth (Buffalo) Regiment, held on Tuesday evening at the State Arsenal, the following non-commissioned officers were elected for the current year: First Sergeant, James Fox; Duty Sergeants, John Clingen, Jerry Doody, Daniel Fox; Ensign, P. McAuliffe; Corporals, John Martin, Robert Hogan, B. Wordman, J. Drinkworth; Secretary, J. D. Doody; Treasurer, James Looney.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the New-York Juvenile Asylum to the Legislature has just been printed and placed before us. The report opens by advocating and asking legislation to make the education of all children compulsory on their parents. On this head the report says:

"A self-governing community cannot retain its rights nor preserve the integrity of its governmental forms, without that universal intelligence which will make every voter comprehend his relations to society, and his interest in the right administration of the Government. It seems almost idle thus to repeat a truism felt by all educated men to be self-evident; a moral and political axiom indeed, the elements of which disarm criticism.

Why then should we suffer a child to grow up among us ignorant of the wide range of physical, political and economical truths, to which reading alone can introduce him, ignorant even of his social and moral relations and duties?

It will not do for us to be left behind while humanity, the world over, is waking from the sleep and ignorance of bygone ages. Even the despotisms of the Old World feel the necessity of moving abreast with the advancing intelligence of the age. All Europe is astir in the work of educating the young. While kings themselves are thus unconsciously, in the hands of Providence, preparing the masses whom they call subjects for a correct appreciation and proper use of the rights and proper discharge of the duties of a free State, it is mortifying to know that large numbers of the voting part of our own "model" Republic should yet be unable even to read the ballots which they cast for their representatives in the halls of legislation.

Daily brought face to face with ignorance and vice in the prosecution of our work, we do but set forth the words of truth and soberness when we aver that the community which fails to enforce the education of its children, its feeblest and heipless members, fails in one of its highest duties, and so deserves, as surely, in the order of Providence, it will receive, the penalty of its neglect, in the debasement, the turbulence, the frauds and the crimes of which ignorance is the prolific parent.

We urge this subject upon the attention of the Legislature as paramount in importance to the corrective and remedial measures which the neglect of our fathers in this important matter now compels us to consider."

The report next sets forth the system of reform adopted at the Asylum, and claims that it possesses all the best elements of the family system, and offers its success as the best argument of its fruitful working.

The Treasurer's report shows an expenditure of over $85,000, and this sum is shown by the report of the Superintendent to have been expended in the protection and education of 1,398 children, 187 of whom were provided with homes in the West. There remained in the institution on Dec. 31, 1866, 379 boys and 85 girls. The total average of inmates during the year was 587, being fourteen more than during any previous year. The health among the children seems to have been remarkably good, for although 79 cases of sickness are reported, of these but one died and but one now remains in hospital.

As the result of the industrial occupations of the year, the report shows that the labor of the girl's department 6,149 new dresses made, and repaired over 30,000. The boys are mainly employed in agricultural pursuits, also profitable to the institution. Speaking of the growing popularity of the institution, the report says:

"We are pleased to be able to state that the Asylum and its method of doing its work have continued steadily to grow in the favor of parents and the public generally; and that a commendable spirit of mutual coöperation is manifest in their intercourse with it and the children. This is particularly observed at their regular visiting days, on the last Thursday of each month, when there are present of parents and friends from 300 to 500. They are thus brought into direct social relations with the officers and teachers under the most favorable circumstances to secure the happiest mutual benefits. It is apparent that the sentiment that institutions are necessarily places of punishment is fast passing away, and they are now appreciated as friends and benefactors. It is now of frequent occurrence that parents surrender their children to the Asylum through the recommendation of their neighbors whose own children have previously received its discipline. Of the large number who have returned to their homes, many have visited us during the year; others have been met and visited in the City, and as a general thing these furnish encouraging evidence of continued well doing. They are usually engaged in some useful employment by which they are not only maintaining habits of industry, but often aiding in the support of their mothers."

Appended to the report is that of Mr. E. CHILD, the Superintendent of the house of Reception of the Asylum, in which he gives the following figures; Our number remaining in the "House" Dec. 31, 1866, was..... 92

Number committed during the past year... 853—945
Of whom there were
Discharged by magistrates..... 89
Discharged by the Committee..... 82
Transferred to other institutions..... 7
Indentured..... 35
Escaped..... 3
Sent to Asylum..... 643—858
Remaining Dec. 31, 1866..... 87
Daily average for the year..... 117

The Superintendent follows with sketches of the prominent features of the characters of the youthful delinquents and of the mode best adapted to their reformation, as proven by the fruitful results.

The number of first commitments during the year was..... 10,543
Second..... 1,362
Third..... 115
Total..... 12,020

Of these there were 9,953 males and 2,067 females. This is followed by a number of very valuable tables, showing the manner of commitment, ages when committed, habits, education, religion, whether with or without parents, habits of parents, the nativity of children and parents, and a table of the discharges and upon what grounds granted. The report, throughout, is a highly important document, and worthy of a much more comprehensive abstract if space permitted.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Yesterday's Session.

Synod was convened for business session at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. BRATTON, Moderator, occupied the Chair, but subsequently resigned it to Rev. DAVID HERRON, under whose direction the devotional exercises suggested by the Committee, and comprising prayer, singing and a free conference, were commenced. At the expiration of an hour the regular business of the session was proceeded with.

The reports of several Presbyteries were handed in and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS then presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, General Synod at its last meeting reaffirmed the principles of the Reformed Presbyterian Church on the subject of psalmody, and declared that the one hundred and fifty Scripture Psalms only are to be used in the public social worship of God; and

Whereas, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., asserted boldly on the floor of this Synod yesterday, that he was in the habit of singing hymns of human composition in direct contravention and defiance of the long established and reaffirmed law of the Church on the subject; therefore.

Resolved, That the seat of GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., in this Synod be and it hereby is declared vacant.

Resolved, That in the event of the session of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, to be dealt with for a "gross violation of the established order of the Church in the use of human psalmody, according to the order and discipline of the Church in such cases."

The presentation of these resolutions gave rise to considerable debate as to the best disposition to make of them. They were finally tabled, to be brought up for consideration at such time as Synod might in future direct.

Rev. Mr. WILEY preferred a verbal charge against Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, who, he alleged, authorized the Cincinnati *Gazette* to publish certain incorrect statements relative to the session of Synod in Penia, held some months since. Rev. Dr. MCLEOD having distinctly stated that the use of his name as authority for such publication was wholly unwarranted, Rev. Mr. WILEY declared himself satisfied with the explanation.

After the announcement of the religious exercises to be held in the different Reformed Presbyterian Churches in this City, to-day, Synod was adjourned to Monday morning next, at half-past nine o'clock.

Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoxie.

The upper part of the Seventh Ward, adjacent to the old Rutgers' mansion, was once a fashionable faubourg, but in consequence of the mutations wrought by time and trade, the wealthy denizens have generally fled and huge factories and storage warehouses have usurped the places of the stately mansions which once adorned the spot. A few of the old residents yet linger there, the force of associations proving stronger in their case than the dictates of fashion, and among them is our old friend, Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, who has been a prominent, perhaps the most prominent, inhabitant of the ward for more than half a century, and whose golden wedding was most worthily celebrated on Friday evening last.

Few of our readers need be told who JOSEPH HOXIE is. His patriotism and public spirit made him prominent in our politics at a time which dates back beyond the birth of most of the present generation, his genial wit and abounding humor have made him the delight of social circles for half a century, while he has long been active in business, in the Church, and in all benevolent institutions. His striking and expressive countenance is familiar to almost every man who has grown up in the City, and his is emphatically

"The good, gray head which all men know."

It was natural that the golden wedding of one who had been all his life winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" should draw together a large throng of relatives and friends. So on Friday evening No 13 Rutgers'-place was crowded with guests. The Bench was represented by Judges DALY and BRADY; the Bar by Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY and a score of other lesser lights; the Press by Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, Mr. THEODORE TILTON and others, and the the national councils by Senator E. D. MORGAN. Among those present was one who was at the first wedding of Mr. and Mrs. HOXIE, Mr. CALEB BARSTOW, and the nurse of their first-born child.

The tables were loaded with elegant gifts, which attested the popularity of the recipients.

Mr. and Mrs. HOXIE'S descendants, to the number of thirty-four, were present on the occasion.

There is always a shade of melancholy mixed with these festive gatherings. They mark the sunset of life. This reflection sobers the festivities natural to the occasion. But the desire often repeated that Mr. HOXIE and his amiable consort might live and flourish for years to come was in this instance heartfelt.

The Avenue A Tragedy—Death of the Victim and Statement of the Accused.

HENRY DAVIS, whose *ante mortem* statement was published in yesterday's TIMES, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital from the wounds received by him. It will be remembered that the deceased accused Dr. GEORGE ROSENBERG of having inflicted one of the wounds, and warrants were issued by Coroner GOVER for the arrest of the Doctor and Mrs. DAVIS, the cause of the encounter. Both were arrested yesterday by Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and they will be required to appear at the inquest to be held on Monday at 1 P. M.

Both the prisoners have been examined by the Coroner. Dr. ROSENBERG states that while he was transacting business with Mrs. DAVIS, the husband appeared at the door armed with a revolver and a knife, being also in a state of intense excitement. He discharged one chamber of his pistol, aiming it at Dr. ROSENBERG, and as he ducked about the same time Mrs. DAVIS sprang upon him and endeavored to take the pistol from him. Dr. ROSENBERG ran out of the room and on reaching the street called upon the Police, as he was fearful lest Mrs. DAVIS would be murdered. Dr. ROSENBERG also denies that he had any pistol in his hand at the time. Mrs. DAVIS says that the deceased has always entertained a groundless jealousy of her, and has been absent from her for nearly a year, living down South, without contributing anything toward her support, and she had borrowed the necessary funds to defray his expenses home. She corroborated the Doctor's statement in relation to the appearance of the deceased at the door, and stated that after the Doctor left the room she followed and locked the door on the room alone. DAVIS then ran across the hallway to a room where her son was and fired two or three shots at his own head, afterwards leaping out of the window. She fully exonerates Dr. ROSENBERG from all participation. Mrs. DAVIS is a native of England, 34 years of age, and a dressmaker. She had been married to deceased about seventeen years, and has had four children, the eldest of which, a daughter, was married a few months ago.

Dr. ROSENBERG is a native of Pennsylvania, and 45 years of age. He was allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000. Mrs. DAVIS was released upon parole.

Jefferson Davis.

Some time during yesterday Mr. DAVIS flitted from the New-York Hotel, but the officials of that hostelry, who seem to grow more reticent the longer his stay is prolonged, could give no further information than that he "had gone to the country." As, however, Mr. O'CONOR visited the hotel at about 10 o'clock in the morning, it is fair to presume that his client is spending the Sabbath with him. Since the departure of DAVIS a large number of cards have accumulated in his box at the hotel.

Yesterday for the first time an incident occurred that indicated the existence of any feeling whatever in the presence of DAVIS in the City. Several of the guests of the hotel sailed for Europe yesterday, and at noon several carriages drew up at the Waverley-place entrance to convey them to the steamers. The presence of these carriages impressed somebody with the belief that DAVIS was about to leave, and this idea spreading, very soon a large crowd had collected in Waverley-place and Broadway to catch a glimpse of the everything as he departed. The crowd was good-humored and manifested no other feeling than simple curiosity to see DAVIS. The people of the hotel tried to disperse the gathering by announcing the use which was to be made of the carriages and that Mr. DAVIS was not about to leave, but the crowd took these statements with good-natured incredulity and still remained to see what would turn up. Finally the services of the police were called into requisition and they corroborating the statements of the hotel officials, the crowd "moved on."

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A GOLD WATCH.

On Friday afternoon the dwelling of MICHAEL J. BRADY, of No. 500 Pearl-street, was entered and a valuable gold watch stolen therefrom. Yesterday morning Officer DUNN, of the Sixth Precinct, found a pawn-ticket, representing the stolen timepiece, in the possession of HENRY A. GORDON, who was immediately arrested and arraigned before the magistrate, who locked him up for trial. The watch was recovered.

JUVENILE BOAT THIEVES.—JAMES WILSON, JOHN SMITH and PATRICK KEENAN, all boys, were arrested yesterday, by the Hudson Police, on a charge of stealing a boat from MICHAEL O'DEAY of No. 1 Charlton-street. The boat had been broken from its fastenings and was found in the possession of the accused. They were held for trial.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—Officer HAYS, of the Broadway Squad, arrested JOHN R. WILSON yesterday morning, on the complaint of WM. L. JENKINS, an *attaché* of the Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-street, who accused the prisoner of having cruelly beaten his horse in Broadway with a cart-rung. The magistrate committed WILSON to the Tombs for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

STEALING A MATTRESS.

Two colored men named LEONARD HOWARD and WILLIAM JOHNSON were yesterday arrested for stealing a mattress valued at $13 from WM. M. JONES, of No. 1,284 Broadway. The accused were held for trial in default of the required bail.

A NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKET.

The notorious pickpocket named JAMES WELSH, *alias* Jimmy Dolan, *alias* Fatty Davis, was arraigned yesterday for drunkenness and fined $10. Some time since "Davis" was convicted at the Court of General Sessions for picking pockets, and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for five years. Strange to say, he never reached that place, but remained in the Tombs until a day or two since, when he was released, why or by whose order not appearing.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GRADUATES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—The Committee on Character, appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, having made a favorable report as to the following-named gentlemen, graduates of the Law Department of Columbia College, of the Class of 1857, they appeared in court, signed the roll of attorneys and counsellors, and took the constitutional oath of office: Wilbur Russell Bacon, Henry Rutgers Beekman, Wm. Johnson Bunney, Edward P. Brewster, Edwin W. Coggershall, Wm. Bedlow Crosby, Clarence Uriah Embery, Wm. Hubbell Fisher, Gerard Beekman, Jas. Bell, Jr., Eugene Samuel Blois, John Edward Brooks, Frank Hall Cowdry, G. Dunn, Thomas Rawdon Fisher, Horace Webster Fowler, James Sandford Greves, James H. Hammersley, Isaac Samuel Isaacs, William Sampson, David R. Nutter, Phœnix Rennen, Joseph S. Richards, Charles Christmas Shelton, Chas. Henry Smith, Jr., John W. Sterling, William Edwin Stiger, Augustus G. Vanderpool, Geo. W. Van Siclen, Francis H. Weeks, Wm. Fearing Hall, Archibald Hopkins, Wm. Jay, Emile H. Lecomte, Daniel Parish, Jr., Charles B. Rice, Morris W. Seymour, Charles Edward Smith, Isaac S. Smith, Frederick W. Sturges, John Edwin Sweezey, Abraham Van Santwood, Edmund A. Ward, James K. H. Wilcox, William H. Williams.

FATTY DAVIS NOT SENT TO SING SING.—About four months ago, JAMES DOLAN, better known as "Fatty Davis," was convicted of picking the pocket of GEORGE Z. BARTHOLF, of Fourteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, while riding in a City car. He was then sentenced to the State Prison for five years, but for some unaccountable reason the convict was never sent to Sing Sing, but has lain in the Tombs ever since. He was released from the City Prison on Wednesday, and arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, under the name of James Welch, for drunkenness, by Officer FOGARTY, of the Eighth Ward Police. The Justice at the Jefferson Market Police Court fined DOLAN $10, upon payment of which he was released. The Police authorities are considerably exercised over the matter, and they will probably institute an investigation. It appears that DOLAN went into the faro bank No. 31 West Houston-street a few hours previous to his arrest, where he stole a lot of checks. "Reddy the Blacksmith," (WM. VARLEY,) attempted to detain DOLAN, whereupon he drew a knife and cut the wrist of a bystander.

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF RARE STUFFED ANIMALS AND BIRDS.—There is now on exhibition at MINER & SOMERVILLE'S Auction Mart, opposite the Post-office, Nassau-street, a rare collection of stuffed animals, well deserving the attention of the curious. This is the well-known collection of the skillful taxidermists, ILGES & SAUTERS, of Frankfort-street, and it contains some of the most valuable specimens in the country. The exhibition rooms have been crowded for several days, and the sale takes place on Monday. Among the groupings are several highly humorous. One of these, representing a cat party, is most mirth-provoking, the ptaxidermist's skill being shown in the truthfulness with which he has introduced the weaknesses of human natu e into kittendom. Another represents the cat's serenade to the owl, is no less laughable. Others have the interest, the whole collection well repaying the visitor for the labor of his crush through the crowd to see it.

FATAL RESULT OF A GUNSHOT WOUND.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of JULIA O'BRIEN, who was accidently shot by JOSEPH BECK, on the 6th inst., while shooting cats in his yard in Fifty-seventh-street, near Avenue A, as previously reported. Mrs. O'BRIEN was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued on Tuesday last. The inquest was adjourned until yesterday to procure the necessary testimony. After hearing the evidence in the case the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by pleuro-pneumonia from a gunshot wound in the back, and they held JOSEPH BECK guilty of culpable negligence in discharging his gun in so reckless a manner. In consequence of the verdict the Coroner held the prisoner to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a native of Germany, and 46 years of age. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 65 years of age.

FORGERY ON THE BROADWAY BANK.—A forged check on the Broadway Bank for $17,500, purporting to be drawn by the officers of the Board of Education, was lately presented at the bank and paid without any suspicion being excited. It appears that all checks drawn by the Board bear the signatures of the President of the Board, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Clerk, but are always made payable to order. The forged check bore adroit imitations of the requisite signatures, but was made payable to bearer. No trace of the perpetrator of the forgery has been discovered, nor does suspicion rest upon any one connected with the Board of Education.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Leonard and J. C. Smith.

INJUNCTION AGAINST DISCLOSING A SECRET OF MANUFACTURE.

John P. Nessle and others vs. *Henry Reese and others.*—This was an appeal by the plaintiffs from a judgment against them of dismissal of the complaint rendered at Special Term in June, 1865, by Hon. Theodore Miller.

It seems that the defendant (Reese) announced that he had invented a secret process or method of compounding and applying porcelain enamel to iron and other wares. In 1861 he sold and transferred this secret to one Josiah Foster, (through whom plaintiffs claim title by assignment) and covenanted to forfeit and pay $5,000 liquidated damages in case he used or disclosed the secret. The plaintiffs allege that he is now using this secret in the employment of the defendant, (Hudler,) and bring this action to restrain the further breach of the agreement. The Court below dismissed the complaint on the ground that the remedy of the plaintiffs was an action at law for the $5,000; that, as the damages were assessed and fixed by agreement, there was no remedy in equity, by injunction or otherwise, notwithstanding the defendants might be insolvent. Decision reserved.

John E. Burrill and H. F. Anderson for plaintiffs; Stallknecht and Hall for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Jones.

INTERESTING HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

By the following affidavit it appears that on the 6th day of May Mr. C. Bainbridge Smith applied to Judge MCCUNN for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of his son, a minor, between 17 and 18 years of age, alleged to be illegally restrained of his liberty by Mr. Eugene Keteltas, his grandfather. The writ being served, the matter was adjourned till May 9, when proceedings took a very strange turn; whereupon the respondent, through his counsel, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., with whom was associated Mr. Charles Dl. Da Costa, presented to the Court an affidavit, upon which an order was granted to show cause why Mr. C. Bainbridge Smith should not